CMP-SCMP-73-3

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

January 15-19 1973

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
MAR 6 1973
CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

CMP-SCMP-73-3

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5295-5299
January 15-19, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Doggedly Follow the "Take Society as a Factory" Road 1

REPUDIATE-REVISIONISM

Continue To Grasp Firmly and Well the Movement To Criticize Revisionism and Rectify Style of Work 5

RURAL LEADERSHIP

Earnestly Read Books and Study, Ceaselessly Raise Level of Leadership 9

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

TRANSPORTATION

Communications Fronts All Over the Country Overfulfilled 1972 Plan of Transportation Ahead of Schedule 15

GRAIN PRODUCTION

East China Coastal City Becomes Self-Sufficient in Grain 17

IRRIGATION CANAL

Old Canal in South China Renovated 18

IMPROVED SEEDS

Chinese Peasants, Scientists Evolve Better Seed 19

FARM MACHINES

Southwest China Province Turns Out More Farm Machines 22

GOOD HARVESTS

Provinces in Southern China Have Good Harvests 23

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Northeast China Plant Uses Waste Heat for Housing Quarters 25

FILMS

Color Films of Model Peking Operas, Ballets Popular in Countryside 25

RIVER PORT

Port on Yangtze River Changes 27

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China 29

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Liberation Day Marked in Peking 29

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home 30

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Students Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow 31

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Changsha 32

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades 32

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Home 33

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 34

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Fishing by Foreign Boats in Mexican Territorial Waters Banned 35

NATIONAL

STUDY OF NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Hail Warmly the Splendid Gains in the Revolution in Education and Implement More Firmly Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line for Education 36

Continue to Grasp This Task of Prime Importance, the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work, Firmly and Well 40

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Tighten Up Necessary Study Systems and Insist on Reading and Studying 42

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time Industrial University Opens 44

Manage Well Spare-Time Education for Intellectual Youths 46

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese Armymen Praised for Protecting People's Crops 50

Page

MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

A Hsien Party Secretary in Northwest China 51

TACHING OILFIELD

Twelve Glorious Years 52

Keeping to General Line 55

IRRIGATION

Central China Hsien Continues Expanding Irrigated Acreage 57

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Inner Mongolia Processing More Animal Products 58

SALT FIELD

East China Opens Big New Saltfield 59

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan Receives Chinese Ambassador 60

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Technician Dies in Algeria 60

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception 61

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends 62

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends 62

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Hunan for Kwangsi 63

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Changsha 64

Page

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Minister Wang Shu-sheng Fetes His Vietnamese Counterpart 65

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris 65

Vietnamese Folk Arts and Handicrafts Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China 66

CHINA AND SUDAN

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Gives Special Performance in Celebration of Sudan's Independence Anniversary 66

CHINA AND US

American Visitors Leave Peking 67

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Begins Performance Tour in New York City 68

NATIONAL

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Take Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work as Guideline To Strengthen Revolutionized Construction of PLA Units 70

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Raise the Consciousness of Implementation of Party Policies 73

WORKER-CADRES

Seriously Train and Educate New Cadres Promoted from the Ranks of Workers 76

EDUCATION

Initial Results Achieved in the Energetic Development of Factory-Run Schools 79

Take Operation of Schools by Factories as an Important Task in Popularizing Education 82

Factories and Mines Must Also Take a Hand in Extracurricular Education 84

Page

South China Province Makes Advance in Education 86

TACHING OILFIELD

Victory of Dialectical Materialism 87

New Type Socialist Oilfield 90

FARM MACHINES

Machine Industry in South China Region Helps Agriculture 93

AGRICULTURE

Young Educated Northwest China Peasant Develops New Wheat Strain 94

TIMBER PRODUCTION

China Tops 1972 Timber Felling Plan 95

POTATO CROP

Inner Mongolia Gets Good Potato Harvest 95

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Leaves Post for Home 97

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Tirana Meeting of Friendship between Albanian and Chinese Peoples, Armies 97

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

First Argentine Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking 98

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Argentine Ambassador to China 99

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 99

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Government Air Delegation Arrives in Peking 99

Page

Italian Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking 100

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Two Japanese Friendship Groups to China 100

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Premier Receives Chinese Television Technological Delegation 101

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG National Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home 101

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Leading Members of Party Committee of a Certain PLA Regiment Conscientiously Study New Year's Day Editorial and Are Determined To Grasp Criticism against Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work 103

REPUDIATE-REVISIONISM

Leading Members of CCP T'aichou Municipal Committee Read Books Seriously While Criticizing Revisionism 106

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Energetically Lead Youths Onto the Red and Expert Road 110

Seriously Conduct Ideological and Line Education for Youths 113

VETERAN CADRES

Continuously Maintain Ebullient Revolutionary Spirit and the Style of Hard Struggle 115

TACHING OILFIELD

Builders of Taching 118

MODEL WORKERS

Veteran Peking Model Workers Trail Blazers in Building Socialism 122

FRUIT CROP

China Has Good Citrus Harvest 124

Page

MILLET CROP

Good Harvest of Millet in Northern China 125

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese and Italian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking 126

Chinese and Italian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks in Peking 127

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet Welcoming Italian Foreign Minister Medici 127

CHINA AND NIGERIA

All-China Sports Federation Delegation Arrives in Nigeria 129

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Football Team Honored at Peking Reception 130

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Minister of National Defense Leaves Peking for Home 130

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 131

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Cellist Henri Honegger Leaves Shanghai for Home 132

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Government Leaders Reaffirm Determination To Defend Sovereignty Over 200-Mile Territorial Waters 132

CHINA AND US

Huang Hua Gives Reception on Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe's Visit to US 133

CHINA AND USSR

Fantastic Rumors, Ugly Performance 134

Page

NATIONAL

LITERARY CRITICISM

Department of Chinese of Shantung University Discusses the Question of Appraisal of Tu Fu and "Water Margin" 136

STEEL WORKERS

Raise Aloft the Banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and Advance Triumphantly along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 138

OIL WORKERS

Be Modest and Prudent, Sum Up Experience, and Continue To Press Ahead 143

POWER STATION

Shanghai Builds a Big Power Station with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results 146

GRAIN REQUISITIONING

The Task of Grain Requisitioning Overfulfilled in Suburbs of Shanghai 149

Commune Members in Tuan Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Actively Deliver Public Grain and Sell Surplus Grain 150

GRAIN STORAGE

Wangchiang Hsien Strengthens Leadership and Carries Out Grain Storing Work Well 151

GRAIN RESERVES

The Collective Grain Reserve of Tafeng Hsien Increases Year by Year 152

PARIS COMMUNE EXHIBITION

Exhibition on Paris Commune Closes in Peking 154

OBITUARY NOTICE

Comrade Tai Fang-lan Passes Away 155

ENTERTAINMENT

Peking's Leading Theaters Make Country Tour 155

Page

MODEL WORKER

Model Chinese Worker--Man Who Marches Ahead of Time 157

IRRIGATION

Well-Sinking Campaign in North China Province 159

AGRICULTURE

East China Region Gets Record Harvest in 1972 160

Northwest China Hsien Increases Farm Output 161

Northwest China Administrative Region Expands Agriculture 162

AUTOS

China's First 300-Ton Lorry Platform Trailer Goes into Operation 164

SOCIALIST EMULATION

Socialist Emulation Among Kailan Coal Miners 164

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh 167

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Yang Chi Meets Australia-China Society Student-Teacher Tour to China 167

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Fetes Cambodian Delegation 168

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Leaves His Post for Home 168

CHINA AND ITU

Chinese Delegation to 5th Meeting of International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee of ITU Leaves Geneva for Italy 169

Page

CHINA AND ITALY

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Italian Foreign Minister Medici 170

Sino-Italian Government Agreement on Civil Air Transport Signed in Peking 170

Italian Foreign Minister in Peking 171

CHINA AND JAPAN

All-Japan Students' Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 171

Acupuncture Anaesthesia Introduced into Japan 172

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home 173

CHINA AND US

Chinese Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour in New York 174

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 15, 1973 No. 5295

****
* NATIONAL *
****

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Doggedly Follow the "Take Society As a Factory" Road

- On the basis of deep involvement in practice, the liberal arts departments of Peking University lay the stress on theoretical studies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 2, 1973) For over two years, the various liberal arts departments of Peking University has doggedly followed the "take society as a factory" road and focused attention on theoretical studies on the basis of deep involvement in practice. The quality of teaching is improved continuously. Gratifying results are achieved in the educational revolution.

For over two years, the various liberal arts departments of Peking University have organically combined intramural studies with extramural studies. On the university campus, time and energy were concentrated on the systematic study of relevant specialized fundamental knowledge. Meanwhile, approximately one-third of a year was spent by teachers and students down in factories or in the countryside. In some cases, teaching was organized in a planned manner with reality in mind, as lessons were brought along. In some others, typical problems in intramural teaching were selected for topical investigations, participation in practical struggle being integrated with teaching of theory. The aim was to achieve better unity between theory and practice with emphasis laid on theoretical studies on the basis of deep involvement in practice. Thus, fundamentally, the previous learn-by-rote approach to liberal arts was discarded. Students were enabled to raise their ability to apply Marxist theories to the analysis of problems and their solution.

Liberal arts teachers and students of the Chinese Department went to the former Liyüan production brigade in Miyün hsien on the suburbs of Peking in 1971, where the late secretary of the Party branch of this brigade, Liu Mao-ch'ing, led the poor and lower-middle peasants to do many heroic deeds in the three major revolutionary movements. The teachers and students received profound education. Everyone's creative enthusiasm was aroused.

In the course of the students' creative practice, teachers again in a planned manner lectured on such courses as Marxist literary and art theories, literary creative methods, analysis of classic and modern literary works, grammar and rhetoric, etc. All were organized to study earnestly Chairman Mao's various works including "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Tutoring was given students to help their creative practice. Finally, all joined in writing a book of revolutionary stories.

Archaeology teachers and students of the history department teamed up with the Peking Cultural Relics Administration in combining a specialized course with the experimental excavation of a historic site of the Western Chou Dynasty on the suburbs of Peking. Unearthed were buildings, cooking ovens, pottery, vaults and other ancient vestiges and relics of over 3,000 years ago. Initial training in field excavation was carried out. A deepened understanding of classroom archaeological studies was acquired.

Not long ago 150 teachers and students of the Philosophy Department associated fundamental lessons in historical materialism with a one-and-a-half-month social investigation of some factories, shops, schools and streets in Hsich'eng ch'ü of Peking. Emphasis was laid on checking the system of management of factories and enterprises and class struggle in commercial departments youth education problems, two-line struggle problems involved in neighborhood work, etc. Through the investigation, students put forward many practical problems and theoretical problems such as the laws of class struggle in the socialist period, the features and laws of two-class struggle to win over the younger generation, the significance of neighborhood residents being organized in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, etc. Then, under the teachers' guidance, they seriously read and studied and assiduously applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in answering these problems. Collectively written were over 30 investigation reports. Individually written were over 60 investigation reports and articles on understanding about what had been achieved. Through these activities, on the basis of deep involvement in practice, the students laid emphasis on theoretical studies, reaping a new harvest.

In the course of taking society as a factory, the various liberal arts departments of Peking University are mindful of selecting good spots for study on the basis of investigation and study. In line with the needs of the three major revolutionary movements and the demands of special course teaching, concrete arrangements are made for teaching plans. Theory and practice are really integrated in a satisfactory manner. In taking up the course of Marxist epistemology, some teachers and students of the Philosophy Department went down to Yungting Machine Works where the workers had created through practice the "mass drill." On the one hand, they made an analysis

and an adjustment of idealist transcendentalism and other reactionary viewpoints advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and, on the other, looked into typical data on the materialist theory of reflection carried out by the masses in practice. On this basis, students and workers were organized to unfold a revolutionary mass criticism.

In the midst of revolutionary mass criticism, they once again seriously studied "On Feuerbach's Program," "Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy," parts of "Anti-Dühring," parts of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works by Marx and Lenin, and Chairman Mao's works including "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" Meanwhile, on-the-spot teaching was organized. Some basic viewpoints of Marxist epistemology were made clear.

Before going down to the factory, certain students had some vague ideas about where knowledge and skills came from. After going down to the factory, they had discussions with workers. In a criticism, they saw how the workers criticized idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, in light of ideas of fatalism spread by the exploiting class in the old society, and fully exposed idealist transcendentalism as the spiritual shackles which the reactionary ruling class used for enslaving the people.

Citing her personal experience of how she changed from ignorance to mastery of technical skills, a female machine worker stressed that skills could only come from practice. All these gave the students profound education. Some departments associated teaching with the history of the units where they stayed while down in the factory or the tasks in a certain field. In studying Lenin's "Imperialism Is the Highest Stage of Capitalism," certain teachers and students of the International Politics Department selected as targets of educational reform practice the T'oukou Coal Mine of Chinghsimen, the No. 1 Iron and Steel Works and Shihchiangshan Electric Power Works, all of which had been exploited by imperialism in the past. The teachers and students linked special course teaching with social investigations in a comprehensive check of the history of these enterprises that had been exploited by imperialism. A check was also made of the worker masses' attitude toward existing major international problems.

At a forum, the tearful indictments of old workers against imperialist ruthless exploitation and the workers' profound opinions on the current international struggle and many other problems gave a boost to the study of theory and research by the teachers and students. They seriously read and studied and looked up a large mass of relevant data. From the high plane of theory and policy, they pondered the problems. They acquired a deep understanding of the point of view raised in Lenin's "Imperialism Is the Highest Stage of Capitalism" about the export of capital being a main imperialist feature.

Under the guidance of teachers, these students wrote four investigation reports under the titles of "The Imperialist Seizure of the Ment'oukou Coal Mine of Chinghsimen," "An Investigation of the Imperialist Transfer of Funds

from the Shihchingshan Pipe Casting Works," "Imperialist Control and Robbery of the Shihchingshan Electric Power Works," etc. Thus, with society taken as a factory, studies were taken up. Special course teaching was made a lively affair.

To select typical lessons on the college curriculum and make a topical investigation in the countryside or in the factory is also an important way of integration of theory and practice followed by the various liberal arts departments of Peking University. In the course of studying the socialist parts of political economy in the college, some students of the political economy department headed for a factory to make a topical investigation about "The Road of Our Country's Socialist Industrialization." They made a probing check of the history and the status quo of this factory which accounted for a "U-shaped" state in the production of motor cars before the great cultural revolution. A large mass of data was acquired. Then they applied acquired specialized theory to a comprehensive analysis of investigation-related data. In and out, they laid hold of the built-in bonds of things in various respects. An all-round knowledge was acquired. On this basis, they summed up the historical experience of two-line struggle in this factory. A topical investigation report was written. After this topical investigation, the students not only acquired a deeper understanding of the specialized theory acquired in the college but generally raised their ability to analyze and solve problems.

In going down to the countryside and factories, the teachers and students of various liberal arts departments of Peking University make a point of associating the concrete conditions of various courses with a penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and doing away with interference with the educational revolution from the revisionist fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Not only is liberal arts teaching closely and firmly linked with the bustling practical life but also teaching plans are fulfilled in a relatively satisfactory manner. Students received theoretical knowledge systematically. Thus, the teaching quality of various liberal arts departments is improved continuously. A lively, brisk situation appears in educational revolution.

* * *

REPUDIATE-REVISIONISM

Continue To Grasp Firmly and Well the Movement To Criticize Revisionism and Rectify Style of Work

- Some workers, cadres and technicians of Shanghai talk about what they have learned after studying the "New Year Message," the 1973 New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1973)

In the past few days, the masses and the cadres of Shanghai have conscientiously studied the "New Year Message," the 1973 New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao, and have been inspired and educated. The workers, leading cadres and technicians of some enterprises have enthusiastically and freely talked about their initial experience in their study of this editorial.

They point out: In the past year, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and through criticism against revisionism and rectification of style, they have defended and developed the bounteous fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and great victories have been won in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In 1973, we must continue to grasp firmly andwell the link of prime importance, that is, criticism against revisionism and rectification of style, grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and make criticism in greater depth. We must make more strenuous efforts to study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. In the course of the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we must accurately and clearly distinguish between the correct and the wrong lines, further raise the level of our mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory, strengthen revolutionary unity, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and firmly and unswervingly advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Put Criticism Against Revisionism and Rectification of Style in A Position of Prime Importance

Pao Fu (secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant):

The great movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work has taught us an impressive lesson. The exposure of the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has totally borne out the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

In the new year to come, we must continue to put criticism against revisionism and rectification of style in a position of prime importance, and make such criticism and rectification more penetratingly and more concretely. What swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type push is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Strenuous efforts are necessary in criticizing politically, ideologically and theoretically, penetratingly and thoroughly the revisionist absurdities spread by them. It is wrong to think that "criticism is near completion."

Chao Hsi-hsiang (secretary of the Party Branch of Shanghai Shaped Steel Pipes Plant) and Shih Sheng-yu (technician of Shanghai Shaped Steel Pipes Plant):

We have learned from practice that we must perseveringly and unremittingly criticize the revisionist absurdities of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and eradicate their pernicious influence before we can raise our consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Take the problem of attitude toward the masses, for instance. We have acquired some experience and learned a lesson in this concern. Early last year, some cadres of our plant felt that their tasks were heavy and, therefore, showed fear of hardship and were worried instead of doing anything to arouse the masses. As a result, they were very busy but production was not carried out very well. Later, we came to realize that this attitude of distrust of the masses was precisely a reflection of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Accordingly, we further aroused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism throughout the plant. The cadres went deeply into the workshops and the workers' squads and groups to discuss problems with the masses of the workers, subsequently changing the passive situation very quickly.

For instance, in the course of producing an alloy material of a high grade last year, the broad masses of workers were mobilized to take Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" as the weapon to criticize relentlessly the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to sum up their experience continuously, eventually creating a new technological process of production and successfully trial-making this high-grade alloy material, which has now been put into mass production.

Facts teach us that we must criticize the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type repeatedly and penetratingly before we can totally remove its pernicious influence and carry out better Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Firmly Grasp the Essence of the Revisionist Line for Deep-Going Criticism

Hu Ch'ang-yun (member of the revolutionary committee of Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill):

In criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we must grasp its essence. This means that we must criticize their practicing of revisionism and not Marxism, their wanting a split, not unity, their hatching of intrigue and conspiracy and refusal to be open and aboveboard. They frenziedly tried to induce a basic change to the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. We must take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon to pierce the counter-revolutionary sinister plots and eradicate the pernicious influence during revolutionary mass criticism. Only in this way can we make Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line take root more deeply in the minds of the broad masses.

Lu Ch'i-ch'ao and T'ang Kuo-jung (workers of China Clock Factory, Shanghai):

Since the second half of last year, we have read one after another such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" and a series of Chairman Mao's important instructions on criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work and, applying the Marxist basic viewpoint, analyzed and criticized the absurdities of various kinds disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby seeing more clearly the reactionary essence of the false Marxism. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type frenziedly tried to re-establish the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. We the working class will resolutely not permit them to do so! We are determined to get together with the people of the whole country to direct the spearhead of criticism constantly at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to carry through to the end the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work!

We Must Read and Study Perseveringly, Unremittingly and Conscientiously

Sun I-chung (deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill):

As far as we understand, in order to carry out criticism against revisionism and rectification of style in depth, we must read and study perseveringly, unremittingly and conscientiously and have a good grasp of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, and only in this way can we really see through the camouflage of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, distinguish between the right and the wrong lines and eradicate the pernicious influence of revisionism politically, ideologically and theoretically.

Since the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work got started, the cadres and the masses of our mill have been organized to read and study conscientiously in the course of struggle, and conditions have also been created for them to read books. Reading classes have been held for 15 terms for cadres released from production for a short time, and more than 500 people have attended these classes. We also have adopted the means of holding a class to study a special topic. Some backbone elements

were transferred to attend this class, in which they concretely study relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in connection with some of the problems they have met in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work.

Through persevering study, revolutionary mass criticism has developed continuously and in depth, and the cadres and workers generally have built up their abilities to distinguish between the right and the wrong. In the new year to come, we must adhere to the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial and continue to grasp the study for the cadres and the masses of the whole mill. Being a new cadre, I should all the more impose stern demands on myself, study diligently, take the lead to criticize revisionism and must never fail to live up to the concern and fostering the great leader Chairman Mao gives us new cadres.

Wang Te-fa (worker-turned technician and responsible person of "July 21" Workers' University operated by Shanghai Machine Tools Plant):

While peddling the revisionist absurdities, the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type often put on a cloak of Marxism-Leninism. To build up our abilities to distinguish between the right and the wrong and to keep us from being swindled, we must conscientiously and perseveringly study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. On the front of education, acute struggle between the two classes and between the two lines are everywhere, the pernicious influence of the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is still very deep-rooted and the force of old habits very strong. We are determined, in the course of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, continue to study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line, more consciously and more perseveringly take the "road of training technicians from among workers" as pointed out by Chairman Mao, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. (NCNA Shanghai, January 3, 1973)

* * *

RURAL LEADERSHIP

Earnestly Read Books and Study, Ceaselessly Raise Level of Leadership

by

The CCP Committee of a certain regiment of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1973)

Recently our regimental Party committee has reviewed its work and study for the past two years. We realize that success or failure in our work has a close bearing on our good or bad effort at study. Shortcomings and mistakes in our work are identifiable with problems that exist in study. The deeper we study the higher will be our ability to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to the solution of practical problems.

Our problem in study often finds expression in our learning of the written word but failure to understand the spirit and essence. As a result, we often grasp one side of a complete idea but ignore another side. On another occasion, we often grasp this side but neglect that side. We pay attention to application, but know very little about the application of the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to the solution of practical problems.

Chairman Mao teaches us that in studying Marxist theory, "We should not only study the words of Marxism-Leninism, but should study Marxism-Leninism as a science. We should not only understand the conclusions of the nature of general laws obtained by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in their study of extensive practical life and revolutionary experience, but also study their stand and method of observing and solving problems." We realize that we can truly implement the principle of combining theory with practice and raise higher the level of leadership work only by reading in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and exert ourselves in our study of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. In this way, it will be possible to grasp the special characteristics of our own area and unit and adopt measures appropriate to the concrete condition for the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies. In this respect we have had our experience and learned our lesson.

With Mao Tse-tung's Thought As a Weapon, Oppose Erroneous Tendencies

In the past, influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, our unit took a laissez-faire attitude toward the breeding of pigs by workers' families. As a result, some workers' families kept an excessive number of pigs, adversely affecting the participation of workers in collective production on the farm and promoting the development of capitalist ideas.

In the great cultural revolution, the masses criticized this mistake in the work of the leadership. The criticism of the masses was correct. However, some members of the Party committee, unable to learn correctly from past errors, went from one extreme to another.

For some time in 1970 our unit forbade pig breeding by workers' families. This affected the livelihood of the masses as well as livestock production. Why did such a situation appear? The reason might be found in the study of these committee members. The Party's policy on pig-breeding was this: To develop collective pig-breeding actively; to encourage families of commune members to keep pigs. Neither of these two sides can be neglected. Some members of the Party committee, not having realized the spiritual essence of this policy, only grasped the aspect of encouragement of commune members to keep pigs in the past and neglected the other aspect, and later went to the other extreme. So there was deviation in the execution of policy.

In 1970 the regiment raised a high tide of extensive capital construction of farmland irrigation projects. Some members of the Party committee, blind to the actual situation, were eager to carry out large-scale water conservation projects. But due to lack of equipment, some of the projects were useless, and all the labor and materials that went into them were wasted. We criticized the idea of doing things beyond the possibility allowed by objective conditions. Then some other members of the Party committee asked questions from another aspect and even proposed to cut back on the "small, indigenous, mass" irrigation projects that were suited to the current needs. The Party promptly rectified such a tendency.

To fight one erroneous tendency with another erroneous tendency will not result in the proper correction of the primary error, but may even lead to new errors. We must face this problem squarely, so as to prevent the appearance of another tendency while fighting a principal tendency.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "...Use the Marxist-Leninist weapon of ideological struggle to oppose erroneous ideas in the Party from two sides: On the one side to oppose Rightist opportunism, and on the other side to oppose 'Leftist' opportunism."

In the struggle against erroneous tendencies, correct implementation of the Party's policy is possible only by observing and dealing with problems with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. In the past our unit, deeply influenced by the erroneous guideline of "single operation," grasped only food grain production and neglected diversified operations, thus hampering the development of agricultural production. Later, having repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's guideline of "Total development with food grain as the lever" and understood its spiritual essence, we realized the leading role played by grain production in agricultural production as a whole and its relation of mutual promotion with diversified operations. Accordingly we continued to grasp tightly grain production on the one hand, while on the other hand actively developing diversified operations.

In 1971 the total output of food grains exceeded 55,000,000 catties, which was 20 percent over that of 1970 and 74 percent over that before the great cultural revolution in 1965. Meanwhile, considerable development was also made in forestry, stock breeding, sideline production, and fishing. The number of live pigs exceeded 17,000 head, an increase of 850 percent compared with 1965, and the number of cattle, horses, and sheep also rose to a great extent. Moreover, 35 small-scale industries and sidelines, including the manufacture of candies, pastry, leatherware, soap, bedsheets, burnt lime, pottery, etc., were established through self-reliance. These produce a value of more than ¥3,446,000 a year.

Although we have produced certain positive results in implementing the guideline of "total development with food grain as the lever," we are mentally not conscious enough. In studying the Party's policy from now on, we must make an effort to understand and apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, change our lack of consciousness to full consciousness, and carry out our work still better.

Correctly Handle Relations Between One Part and Another

To the east of our regimental garrison area there is a piece of fertile land which measures about 100 li each side and which is known as Tungtatientzu. To develop this piece of land we began to dig ditches and build dams here in 1958. But the area, bounded on three sides by a river, was very low and marshy, and water collected here throughout the year. When thaw came every year, neither man nor machine could enter the area without being bogged down. Work could be done only in winter, and as a result it could proceed only very slowly.

In the spring and summer of 1970 we experienced the severest drought of the past several decades. The parched wheat fields were fissured and Tungtatientzu, a marshy area, was dry. The Party committee made an analysis of the situation at the time, and some of the comrades, helpless in the face of the drought, held that no agricultural activity was possible in the midst of the calamitous drought. Most of the comrades, however, held that although the drought was bad for the growth of the crops of the regiment, it was a good thing so far as the reclamation work of Tungtatientzu was concerned.

Some comrades often regard something that is bad for a part (often a large part) as a bad thing for the whole. There are also comrades who regard something bad to a part as a bad thing to another part. This substitution of a part for the whole or substitution of one part for another part is one-sided.

Having overcome such one-sidedness, we paid attention on the one hand to the anti-drought fight and on the other hand to construction work. We concentrated a large part of our strength on the anti-drought struggle, striving to minimize the losses caused by the drought. Meanwhile, more than 1,000 men were organized and sent marching into Tungtatientzu. All the six bulldozers of the regiment were assembled at the work site of the anti-flood dike,

and there reclamation work was carried out on a large scale. That year, great results were produced in agricultural production. More than 50 li of an anti-flood dike was built. A 16-li long main drainage canal was dug. A motorway that traversed Tungtatientzu was built. The volume of work completed was equal to 820,000 cubic meters of earthwork. 50,000 mow of wasteland was reclaimed, which was equal to eight years of work in the original plan.

In 1971 our regiment again suffered, this time from waterlogging. Making use of the experience of reclamation of Tungtatientzu during a drought period, and while organizing anti-waterlogging work, our Party committee made an analysis to find out where and in what kind of work waterlogging was not a bad thing, but on the contrary was a good thing which we could exploit. It was found that as a result of the greatly risen water level of the Tungtatientzu reservoir, paddy could be grown by simply building some irrigation projects. We accordingly planted 1,500 mow of paddy experimentally, gaining experience for large-area planting of paddy in the future. We also found that as a consequence of continual heavy rainfall and the swollen river, fish swam from the river in an inundated areas and were found everywhere. Accordingly we organized the masses to catch fish, and succeeded in catching more than 300,000 catties of them as well as more than 500,000 fry. This improved the livelihood of the workers, provided a supply of fish for the market, and helped to develop the fish-breeding industry.

The attitude and measures we adopted in coping with the drought and waterlogging were in effect an application of the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method, but we were not conscious of it. It was only after a summing-up that we began to realize it. We were then able to associate it with Chairman Mao's instruction in his "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War": "China is a vast country--'When it is dark in the east, it is light in the west; when things are dark in the south, there is still light in the north.' Hence one need not worry about lack of room for maneuver." We had studied this in the past, but understood it only superficially. Now we begin to know its spirit and essence.

We realize that here Chairman Mao has made a scientific analysis of the special character of China's revolution and teaches the whole Party to cope with difficulties in an attitude of revolutionary optimism. What we have done in coping with drought and waterlogging is in conformity with this spirit. From this we realize that in order to understand the spirit and essence of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must carry out analysis and study in the light of our own practical experience, and in the meantime elevate the experience to a high plane of theory.

Concretely Analyze Concrete Situations

Many of the members of our Party committee were transferred to the Production and Construction Corps from the field armies. They have all studied Chairman Mao's military writings. Having arrived in the Production and Construction Corps and being faced with new tasks, some comrades think that there is no longer any use for the military theories which they have studied.

This idea reflects that these comrades do not know very well how to learn the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method when they study. Facts have given us very good education.

When harvesting of wheat began in 1969, it rained heavily and continually. Some of the wheat fields were inundated and whole plants were washed away. The broad masses of commanders and fighters salvaged the wheat crop only after fighting strenuously with heaven for nearly two months. Members of the Party committee newly transferred from the field armies said: "It's really hard luck. This is our first wheat crop and we have to contend with such a calamity." Some comrades who had been working in the area for a longer time also said, "We have calamities here nine years out of every ten, so that we have to salvage wheat from inundated fields almost all the time." Such comments drew the attention of the Party committee.

According to our experience, it usually rains here during the wheat harvesting season, and, no matter whether the rainfall is big or small, it invariably creates difficulties for the wheat harvest. Solution of the contradiction between wheat harvesting and the rains becomes a big problem in agricultural production. After a study of past meteorological data and visits to some old poor peasants, we knew that of the average annual rainfall of 600 mm in this area, about 30 percent fell from the middle of August to the end of that month, and that harvesting usually began about August 1.

This set us thinking: It was generally held that disasters often occurred under abnormal weather conditions and so were haphazard and unpredictable. However, since rainfall was always concentrated in the month of August every year, it was a characteristic feature of the local weather which was inevitable and not abnormal.

In our area, people's views on the calamity of rainfall during wheat harvesting were varied. Most of them thought that occasional calamities were unpredictable and nothing could be done to prevent the regular calamities. Thus they slackened their effort to fight the calamities.

To change this situation, it was necessary that we should know the weather conditions in the Great Northern Wastes and learn to master these conditions. In view of this situation, we were reminded of the following quotation from Chairman Mao which we had studied in the past while we were still in the Army: "We must study not only laws of war in general, but also laws of particular revolutionary wars as well as laws of the even more particular wars of the Chinese revolution."

What Chairman Mao discussed here was the problem of war, but it was possible to learn here the living soul of Marxism, i.e., concrete situations should be concretely analyzed. The teaching was applicable not only to the direction of revolutionary wars, but generally to all kinds of work, and of course to the direction of agricultural production. So long as the comrades transferred from the field armies did not learn their military theory by rote, but could apply it in spirit and essence, they would be able to produce positive results in their work. This made us realize that we must study not only

laws of farming in general, but also laws of farming in different regions and moreover the concrete laws of farming in the "Great Northern Wastes." Only by so doing could we win freedom of farming in the Great Northern Wastes.

Through in-depth investigation and all-round analysis of the characteristic weather during the wheat harvest season in this area, we realized that it was possible to win bumper harvests of wheat only by finding ways and means to advance the ripening of wheat and the time of its harvest, so that harvesting might be completed before the rains came. That is to say, in solving the contradiction between wheat harvesting and the rainy season, we must not only focus attention on harvesting, but must consider the problem from the entire course of production of wheat.

Accordingly, we on the one hand actively introduced and fostered early ripening varieties of wheat, and on the other hand studied ways and means to improve the method of harvesting. We found that by adopting the method of sectional operations which combined reaping and sun-drying, gathering of cut wheat and threshing, and combined harvesting, it was possible to complete harvesting 7-10 days earlier than the method of combined harvesting alone. We also found that "hung-feng" and "k'en-149" could ripen four days ahead of the early-ripening "Sunghuachiang 17" which we had been planting.

The rainfall was very heavy during the wheat harvesting season in 1971, but owing to our rational mixed sowing of early, intermediate, and late varieties of wheat in the sowing season and our vigorous promotion of the method of sectional harvesting during the harvesting season, we were able to begin harvesting on July 20 and complete the job on August 12, thus avoiding the rainy season and reaping a good harvest.

* * *

TRANSPORTATION

Communications Fronts All Over the Country Overfulfilled 1972 Plan of Transportation Ahead of Schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1973)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking dated January 3, 1973) China's communications fronts penetratingly make criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, conscientiously implement the general line of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," go all out to transport freight at high speed, making a new contribution toward aid for industrial and agricultural production. At present, the railway, navigation and motor highway departments have already overfulfilled their plans of freight transportation for 1972 ahead of schedule, and the whole communications front is a scene of growing prosperity.

Since the beginning of 1972, Party organizations at all levels of the communications departments all over the country have perseveringly taken the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link and concretely strengthened leadership over communications and transportation. Various units organize the broad masses of workers and cadres to read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously and to criticize the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Various railways bureaus and communications enterprises have further improved their organizational structure and administrative system, reinforced the personnel in command of production, reinforced the leading groups and functioning organizations at all levels, and perseveringly upheld the policy of "two-participation, one reform and three-in-one combination."

Many leading members go deeply into the first line of transportation to investigate into the condition and go to the control room to exercise command. Under the guidance of the Party's general line of building socialism, the communications fronts in all localities extensively carry out the mass movement of insuring "fine quality, high output, safety in operation, and punctuality," giving a great impetus to the development of transportation service.

As a result of the development of industrial and agricultural production and foreign economic exchanges, the communications fronts throughout the country shouldered heavier tasks of transportation in 1972 than those they did in any of the past years. To meet the needs of industrial and agricultural construction and production, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on the communications fronts fought against snowstorms, exceeding cold, and intense heat of the sun, loaded carriages and vessels fully and adopted all possible means to speed transportation of such staple supplies as mineral ores, coal, chemical fertilizer and insecticide, in active support of various localities in their struggle against drought, thereby promoting the development

of industrial and agricultural production. The broad masses of workers and employees vigorously constituted socialist cooperation in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account."

Under the condition of ever increasing tasks of transportation, the railway bureaus of Canton, Wuhan, Chengchou, Liuchou and Shanghai try to make available empty carriages by all possible means for centralized use by the State. The railway bureaus of Peking, Shenyang, Taiyuan, Tsitsihar and Harbin have done a great deal of work to insure transportation of such staple supplies as coal, iron and steel, petroleum and timber. Some railway bureaus have actively popularized the experience of drawing up a general plan of transportation, organized direct service trains or carriage groups, which are operated according to schedule and area specified, thereby greatly raising the efficiency of work, quickening the turnover of supplies and rolling stock, and promoting continuous improvement of transportation service.

After adopting this method, Tsinan Railway Bureau overfulfilled its transportation plan every month. In the first half of 1972, it succeeded in accomplishing the annual plan by over 50 percent and raised its various technical targets.

The departments dealing with the coastal routes, the main routes in the Yangtze and inland navigation actively organized water-borne transportation of goods, using big wooden containers or nets to hold sundry goods in bulk, thereby reducing the intensity of labor, raising the efficiency of cargo handling, quickening turnover of vessels, and increasing the capacity of passage of the ports.

As a result of the arduous labor of the broad masses of workers and employees, the tonnage of goods transported by railways throughout the country in 1972 topped that in 1971 by 6.2 percent; the tonnage of goods transported by the coastal routes, the main routes in the Yangtze and the ocean-going routes increased by 7.1 percent; the tonnage of goods transported by trucks increased by 3.4 percent; the capacity of cargo handling in the coastal ports and those in the Yangtze increased by 8.2 percent. Transportation of such goods as iron and steel, coal, metallurgical supplies, petroleum, timber, cement, grain, chemical fertilizer and insecticide and other exported goods also increased by a big margin as compared with that in 1971.

Since 1972, the communications departments in various localities have put safety in transportation on their agenda of important business and summed up and popularized the experience of a number of advanced models which have scored better results in achieving safety in production. They also arouse the masses to draw practical and workable measures for insuring safety in production. As a result, the condition of safety in transportation has been further improved.

* * *

GRAIN PRODUCTION

East China Coastal City Becomes Self-Sufficient in Grain

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 3, 1973)

the outskirts of foochow city, capital of the east china coastal province of fukien, have achieved grain sufficiency and got a good harvest in 1972. they sold more than 4,000 tons of surplus grain to the state in 1971.

new advances have also been made in animal husbandry, side-line production, fishery and vegetable gardening.

this has been achieved by the efforts the cadres and commune members made by relying on the collective economy to implement the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

situated on the lower reaches of the minkiang river, the area has good natural condition, but farmland averages only one thirtieth of a hectare per capita and the commune members mainly grew vegetables or did other side-line production, depending in part on the state for grain.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the city's leading cadres made extensive investigations in all the communes on the outskirts and discussed with the commune members how to raise grain production. they concentrated on raising the multiple-cropping index and per hectare yield. tilling the land scientifically, commune members, cadres and technicians formed "three-in-one" scientific experimental groups to select and spread good strains and improve farming methods. they changed from two to three crops by adding winter wheat or rape. grain per hectare last year averaged 9.4 tons, double the amount before the cultural revolution. there were good harvests last year despite cold spring, typhoons and other natural disturbances.

before liberation, the area had poor water conservancy facilities and was affected seriously by drought and water-logging. water conservancy works have been built since the founding of new china, specially in the past few years. the area has built 40 kilometres of flood-prevention dykes and dozens of reservoirs and other irrigation projects. a pumping station built in 1971 can drain 2,000 hectares of farmland.

the area has added more than 800 hectares of farmland by terracing slopes and reclaiming waste isles.

members of the pukou brigade began to transform a waste isle in cold weather at the beginning of 1970

by hard struggle and self-reliance. they built a 3,000-metre-long dyke around the sandy isle and to wall off more than 20 hectares of land for farming. the brigade used to depend on the state for food grain. now it is self-sufficient and had a surplus to sell to the state.

mountainous holin brigade had little farmland. its party secretary led the members in terracing slopes. they have built nearly 20 hectares of terraces in two years of hard struggle.

foochow city's industry has produced fertiliser, pumping equipment and other farm machinery. the number of medium-sized tractors and walking tractors supplied is 20 times that before the cultural revolution.

IRRIGATION CANAL

Old Canal in South China Renovated

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 3, 1973)

an ancient canal in the northern part of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china now irrigates 14 times as much land as in early post-liberation days. it enabled the people's communes near by to reap a good harvest last summer despite a severe drought. grain output per hectare reached over seven tons, 0.75 tons greater than in 1971.

the 30-kilometre-long lingchu canal dug in 213 b.c. is one of china's famous ancient water conservancy projects. linking a tributary of the yangtze with a tributary of the pearl river, the canal was once an important inland navigation channel in the southern part of china. as railways and highways increased, it became an irrigation canal.

the canal fell into disrepair before liberation under the rule by kuomintung reactionaries, and irrigated only around 130 hectares. after liberation, it was dredged and repaired. the irrigated acreage in 1966 grew to 1,300 hectares. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county party committee led the people along the canal in building an additional 34 branch canals totalling 110 kilometres long, and other water control works. these, all linked with the canal to form a network, bring another 800 hectares under irrigation.

the area now inhabited by the kuanshan production brigade, only one kilometre from the lingchu canal, used to suffer from drought. the brigade cut a channel to lead in water, and grain output has risen from 1.5 tons per hectare to more than 3 tons. a mass campaign to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture, has been underway since 1965. the brigade dug more channels and ditches to irrigate all 260 hectares of dry land. it planted paddy fields in 1971 to two rice crops which gave 6 tons per hectare. the brigade fought against a cold spring and a dry summer in 1972, and harvested 127 tons more grain than in 1971.

other production brigades along the canal made similar achievements. their paddy fields are also sown to an additional crop of rice a year, and grain output exceeded the 6-ton-per-hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

two small hydro-electric stations have gone up on the canal which supplies water to more than a dozen factories producing farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement, paper and other products.

IMPROVED SEEDS

Chinese Peasants, Scientists Evolve Better Seed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

new strains of rice, wheat and other high yield quick-ripening crops that adapt well to adverse weather or soil conditions, have been evolved in china in the past few years. these have been spread to improve crops and expand the multiple-cropping system. output is raised in general and in particular in low-yield areas.

a short-stalk, high-yield rice strain, named "nanteh", was developed by peasants in kwangtung province, south china, from two rice plants which had remained standing in a plot flattened by typhoons. this strain of hsien rice can stand heavy doses of fertilizer. the strains of hsien rice used in this area traditionally were easily flattened when in densely planted fields or treated to heavy amounts of manure, or were attacked by typhoons. the success opens a way for south china coastal areas to breed strains resistant to lodging.

another high-yield strain that withstands typhoons has been bred by scientific research institutes in kwangtung in cooperation with peasants. spread in a dozen provinces

in southern china, it in general yields 30 per cent more than ordinary strains.

a kind of early rice developed by the chekiang branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences ripens in only 100 days and in general yields 5.2 tons per hectare, with the highest yield reaching 6.75 tons. this new strain is being grown in many parts of the sub-tropical yangtze and pearl river deltas in order to extend the area sown to three crops a year.

a number of early-ripening, disease-resistant keng rice strains have been bred in northern china to enlarge the acreage in the cold, high areas. in addition, this make it possible to grow two crops, rice and wheat, in a year in peking, tientsin and other northern areas with mild weather and irrigation facilities.

one of the main aims in breeding wheat seeds is to obtain rust-resistant strains, since stripe rust is a major problem. more than 100 rust-resistant wheat strains were evolved and widely adopted after 1966. they have proved effective in controlling stripe rust of wheat. a wheat strain bred by the northwest agricultural college that was sown on 660,000 hectares in 11 provinces in northern china yields roughly 20 per cent more than ordinary strains.

winter wheat has been successfully grown on the cold tibetan plateau in the past few years. jiacha county in the loka area north of the himalayas achieved an average wheat yield of over 3.7 tons per hectare on 220 hectares, 50 per cent higher than the yields of spring wheat and tibetan barley on the same type of land.

good strains of seeds have also been evolved for cotton, soya beans, sorghum, peanut, rapeseed, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and fruit.

cotton strains have been changed three times on a wide scale since 1949, leading to a steady rise in yield. new strains developed in kiangsu and hunan provinces give more than old strains in the yangtze and yellow river basins.

hybrid strains of maize and sorghum suited to varied climatic conditions have been bred. a single-cross maize bred by the agricultural scientific institute of hsinhsiang region, honan province, gives over 20 per cent more than previously used strains. a hybrid sorghum, evolved by the institute on the use of atomic energy under the academy of agricultural and forestry sciences from a male-sterile line, increases output by 30 to 50 per cent. the adoption of these hybrids is helping raise output in many parts of northern china and the hilly areas of southern china where maize and sorghum are widely grown.

with the development of the peaceful use of atomic energy, china is breeding seeds by radiation. over forty

new strains of rice, wheat, soya beans and other crops have been obtained in the past decade by mutation through radiation.

the party and the people's government have paid great attention to seed breeding and special scientific research institutes have been set up. chairman mao summed up the practical experience of the chinese peasants and scientists and in 1958 put forward the charter for agriculture, in which improved seed strains are listed as one of the eight principal factors for achieving good harvests.

the mass nature of this work being done under the leadership of the agricultural departments has speeded up the selection, propagation and spread of good seeds. many parts of china have set up networks of agricultural scientific experimental groups at the county, commune and brigade levels. returns from 22 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities show that over seven million people are taking part in such experiments. peasant wei ping-ssu of kwantung province, south china, is one of the many seed breeders who have come to the fore. he has evolved around a dozen good strains of rice in the past 15 years.

chinese scientists go to the countryside from time to time to learn from and sum up the wide farming experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they have made contributions in evolving and spreading good crop strains and determining the specific farming measures to be used.

socialist coordination between various parts of the country has accelerated the breeding of new strains. for instance rice and other crops are sown in northern china in the spring and then planted in mountainous areas in summer and on tropical hainan island in winter. in this way three generations of the crops can be obtained in one year. over-wintering crops are sown in north china in the autumn and cultivated in hothouses in winter, then sown in the high cold areas in the spring, yielding two generations in a year. since the different varieties of crops are grown, tested and compared in many parts of the country, the time needed for selecting, breeding and spreading each strain is shortened. now only three to five years are required in breeding a new strain as against seven to eight years previously.

apart from drawing on traditional farming experience, chinese peasants and scientists have also introduced good crop strains from abroad and exchanged experience with other countries on seed breeding and cultivation techniques.

FARM MACHINES

Southwest China Province Turns Out More Farm Machines

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 1, 1973)

in southwest china's yunnan province, production of medium size tractors, walking tractors, farm diesel engines, farm pumps, machine-drawn ploughs and spare parts for these machines increased somewhere between 80 to 100 per cent in the past 11 months as compared with the same 1971 period.

the growth was achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."

investigating groups from the province's machine building departments early last spring visited communes and production brigades to determine their needs. the result was an emphasis on small and medium size tractors, farm diesel engines and complete sets of farm equipment.

other factors for the growth were technical innovations and inter-factory coordination. the kunming farm machine factory overcame a shortage of raw material by recommending substitutes. these measures doubled output and ensured consistency of quality.

the province's farm machine building industry showed that increased output of complete sets of equipment was vital in raising the general efficiency of farm machinery. most factories therefore were assigned to manufacture centain spare parts. a plant assigned to manufacture speed change gear for the "tungfanghung" tractors completed the task 6 months ahead of schedule.

improvements were made on farm machines on the basis of evaluation of the machinery by rural uses.

GOOD HARVESTS

Provinces in Southern China Have Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

chekiang, kwangsi, kwangtung, kiangsu, anhwei and shanghai in southern china have reported good harvests. under the leadership of party organizations, cadres and commune members fought successfully against natural adversities.

chekiang province produced more grain in 1972 than 1971 and topped its quota of sales to the state. for several years running it has produced over 6 tons of grain per hectare, the target set for southern china in the national programme for agricultural development. the number of pigs continued to rise, averaging more than three per household. the province has also registered a marked increase in the output of cotton and oil-bearing crops.

the province concentrated on the eight-point charter for agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management) and scientific farming in 1972. all administrative regions, counties and people's communes throughout the province set up and improved their agro-technical research bodies and trained tens of thousands of poor and lower-middle peasants in plant protection. commune members and agro-technicians carried out joint experiments in soil improvement and seed strains.

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region also increased its grain output in 1972. the leading members at various levels began making investigations in 1971 to map out over-all plans for controlling rivers and transforming mountainous areas. together with the commune members, they built flood-prevention dykes and sluice gates on the west river basin which used to be subject to waterlogging. ponds were built and underground water tapped in mountain areas while the rolling land built reservoirs, dams and irrigation canals. the peasants have built shelter belts in the coastal areas and reclaimed land from the sea in a planned way. thanks to these efforts, the autonomous region's output of sugar cane, ambary hemp, jute and tea increased by a fairly big margin.

kwangtung province was hit by both insect pests and later a typhoon when the late rice was ripening. leading members organized all trades and professions to help the communes combat natural disasters. this gave impetus to grain production and the diversified economy. grain output for the whole province for three

years running has surpassed the target of 6 tons per hectare set by the national programme for agricultural development. making full use of favourable natural conditions, the province enlarged the acreage of industrial crops according to state plans and achieved good results. output of sugar-cane in 1972 was over 20 per cent higher than in 1971 as china's biggest producer. output of bast fibre crops, kwangtung holding second place in the country, was 50 per cent more than the previous peak. output of peanuts, aquatic products and chinese medicinal herbs topped 1971, as did the number of pigs and poultry.

a number of advanced units came to the fore in kiangsu province in 1972 which for the first time achieved high yields or reached even more advanced levels. though hit by drought, waterlogging, windstorms, hail and pests, the province still surpassed the target set by the national programme for agricultural development for grain output per hectare. output of cotton and oil-bearing crops was above 1971. and that of pigs, silk cocoons, aquatic products and tea hit an all-time high. irrigation and drainage equipment with a total of 110,000 h.p. was added in the hsuchou administrative region, along with the mass building of water conservancy projects. as a result, the acreage giving stable yield despite drought and waterlogging reached about 40 per cent of the total. all eight counties in the region increased grain output in 1972. seventeen small chemical fertilizer plants were set up and put into production in the province and the amount of synthetic ammonia was 40 per cent higher than the production of 1971. tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment and accessories and parts for farm machines made in the province played an important role in wresting the good harvest.

shanghai and anhwei province also reported all-round good harvests.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Northeast China Plant Uses Waste Heat for Housing Quarters

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 1, 1973)

a chemical plant in northeast china's anshan is using its industrial waste heat for 1,200,000 square metres of housing.

room temperature is maintained at 18 degrees centigrade. it does not go below 15 degrees even when the temperature outside drops to 30 degrees below zero centigrade.

the 50-kilometre-long heat piping system was built jointly by the city's housing administration and the general chemical plant of the anshan iron and steel company. it sends waste hot water to heating conduits and then returns the water to the plant for cooling purpose again.

this service is equal to 240 steam boilers and saves sixty thousand tons of coal annually.

gas from the plant's coking ovens is over 80 degrees centigrade and must be brought below 40 degrees for production purposes. the cooling process raises the temperature of the water to between 50 and 60 degrees centigrade. the blowers formerly cooled water for re-use. the leadership endorsed a suggestion by workers made during the great proletarian cultural revolution to find uses for the waste heat. the project was made from scrap iron and steel, saving one million yuan for the state. it was finished in just seven months.

FILMS

Color Films of Model Peking Operas, Ballets Popular in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

colour films of model revolutionary peking operas, ballets and music arrangements are being shown in china's vast rural areas and mountainous regions, thanks to the efforts of over 30,000 mobile film projection teams. produced in the past two years, the films are warmly received by worker-peasant-soldier audiences including commune members in remote hilly areas and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army on offshore islands.

the first "taking tiger mountain by strategy", was shown at the end of 1970. other films include the modern revolutionary peking operas "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "on the docks", "song of the dragon river", "raid on the white tiger regiment" and "the red detachment of women", modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" as well as "selections from the peking opera 'the red lantern' with piano accompaniment", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and "symphonic music shachiapang".

cinema workers used the special qualities of the cinema to present the heroes with great power on the screen. while being true to the stage versions, the films have a greater artistic effect.

as soon as each film is completed, copies are sent not only to the major cities but to the countryside and areas inhabited by minority peoples. members of the film projection teams strive to learn from the heroes they show on the screen. these teams give mobile shows year in and year out. their members trudge across mountains and ravines in all weather and do not omit even tiny, distant villages.

lotung county film projection team on a plateau of hainan island, 1,400 metres above sea level, gives mobile shows at remote villages in mountain ravines and by creeks for scattered households of li nationality. this supplements regular shows in townships. the team has thus expanded its service after carefully investigating the location of every possible audience.

members of a commune's film projection team in tien-o county on the yunnan-kweichow plateau give regular evening shows after joining the peasants in farm work in the day-time. once they climbed two hilltops and carried their apparatus 15 kilometres through brush and brambles. the villagers contrasted the changes: "in old china we poor peasants in ravines could never see any kind of show. we now see the film "the red lantern" right in our village. we must follow the examples of the heroic characters and do all we can to farm for the revolution and contribute more to the chinese and world revolution."

in some areas where people are not familiar with peking opera, cinema workers explain the contents of films beforehand or give printed copies of principal arias. in autonomous regions of minority nationalities such as inner mongolia and sinkiang they give explanations in the languages of local minority peoples during the show. many herdsmen are so attracted by the films that they come on horseback to see for several times.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and technicians of the cinema industry have designed and made a new type of small portable film projector with an amplifier as well as equipment for developing and printing small films. the small projector, amplifier and the film copy totally weighing less than 17 kilogrammes, can serve an audience of 300 to 500 each time. workers also produce small generators and storage batteries for giving film shows in areas without a power source. seven thousand film projection teams are using such portable film projectors.

in liaoning province, each rural commune has a mobile film projection team and in average all commune members can see one film show every month. there was almost no film show in liaoning's rural areas before liberation.

RIVER PORT

Port on Yangtze River Changes

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 1, 1973)

the port at chenchiang city in kiangsu province in the lower reaches of china's longest river, the yangtze, handled 7.5 times as much goods in 1971 as in the early post-liberation period and even more in 1972.

located at a key water and road juncture between northern and southern kiangsu, the port handles iron, rolled steel, ore, timber and other goods for more than 40 counties. 40 per cent of the cargo handled is produced by the city.

chenchiang now has machine-building, power, chemical fertilizer, resin, cement and chemical fibre plants and a small iron and steel complex embracing coking, iron smelting and steel rolling. it had only a few small flour mills and match factories before liberation. its industries are based on local resources.

the northern kiangsu plain in the lower reaches of the huai river was often affected by floods and the agricultural production was very low before liberation. after the huai river was harnessed, agriculture advanced rapidly, as did iron and steel making and machine-building to serve the rural communes. increasing amounts of farm and sideline products, rolled steel and machines are being sent to various areas through chenchiang port. it handled about one million tons of 80 varieties of farm and sideline

products from northern kiangsu in 1971. the port administration streamlined railway, water and road transport to ensure faster goods delivery.

work at the docks used to be done by manual labour before liberation. masters of the new society since liberation, the workers put up gantry cranes, built a cement jetty and added many small hoists and flat cars.

the dockers led a life of poverty in the old society under exploitation and oppression by bureaucrats and local despots. the communist party is now taking good care of the life of the workers. large areas of workers' housing have been built to replace slums. at the port, there are reading rooms, clubs, bath houses, barber shops, hostels and schools for the workers' children. retired workers lead a happy life on state pensions, playing chess or reading books at the clubs.

veteran worker hsia ah-mao was forced to work at a dock before liberation at the age of 17. he was often flogged by gang bosses. when the chinese people's liberation army was crossing the yangtze river in 1949, hsia ah-mao risked his life to ferry p.l.a. men across the river. he joined the communist party in 1951 and is now head of a fleet of boats and its party branch secretary. there are numerous workers like him who are now leading cadres in navigation or port administrative departments.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1973)

british friendly personages, stanley gordon hutchins and mrs. hutchins, collectors of archives, documents and relics relating to the paris commune, left here for southern china by air today. they will visit nanking, wuhsi and soochow before leaving for home.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li en-chiu, yang chen-ya and chen ta-yuan.

since coming to china, stanley gordon hutchins and mrs. hutchins have toured shanghai, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, sian and yenan. while in peking they were honoured at a banquet given by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Liberation Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1973)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association; and leading members of organizations concerned, including chang wen-chin, li ching-chuan, teng kang, hsiang chien, li en-chiu and hsu han-ping.

among the guests were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

ismael bello rios, deputy head of the cuban government trade delegation, and members of the delegation, were also present.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 2, 1973)

dahomeyan foreign minister michel atladaye and the government delegation of the republic of dahomey he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

seeing them off at the airport were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and chen ah-ta and wang cheng-lung, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. present was deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry wen yeh-chan who had accompanied the delegation to shanghai.

hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of dahomey and china. before boarding the plane, foreign minister michel atladaye warmly shook hands with feng kuo-chu and others and bade them farewell.

the delegation this morning visited the shanghai maling cannery where they heard an account of its production by the chairman of the cannery's revolutionary committee. the guests then made a tour of the workshops.

the cannery was a small factory employing 42 workers before liberation. now with more than 1,500 workers and staff, it produces over 300 varieties of canned goods including meat, aquatic products, vegetables and fruits.

the distinguished dahomeyan guests inspected a number of equipment made by the workers themselves. foreign minister michel atladaye praised the workers for their achievements in carrying out the principle of self-

reliance and wished them still greater successes in the new year. later, the workers treated the guests to canned foods.

the dahomeyan delegation arrived in shanghai from nanking by special plane yesterday. it visited the shanghai industrial exhibition in the afternoon and was honoured at a banquet given by feng kuo-chu in the evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Students Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 2, 1973)

the all-japan students table tennis delegation left shanghai for hangchow by train today after a friendly visit here.

the japanese delegation arrived here from peking on december 30.

it played friendly matches with the chinese youth table tennis team the following evening. among the more than 5,000 spectators were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

the programme included men's and women's team and singles contests, each played to full nine matches with a view to learning from each other and exchanging experience. both chinese and japanese players displayed good sportsmanship and refined skills to the warm praise of the spectators.

the visitors won the men's team contest 5:4, but lost the women's 1:8. they won the men's and women's singles contests 5:4 and 6:3 respectively.

yesterday morning the chinese and japanese table tennis players held a get-together, exchanging new year's day greetings and having friendly chats. the japanese players were guests of honour at a banquet given by the shanghai branch of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china in the evening.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 2, 1973)

the lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as its leader and visai and vandy as its deputy leaders left kwangchow by air for changsha today after concluding a friendly visit to this south china city.

the delegation flew in here from shanghai on december 29, 1972. liu chun-yi, a standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the lao comrades-in-arms that evening.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising, a neighbourhood factory and a rural people's commune. it was accorded a warm welcome wherever it went.

upon its arrival and departure here, the lao patriotic youth delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by liu chun-yi and leading members of local departments concerned as well as youth representatives.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liang feng and kao chien-chung, deputy directors of departments of the foreign ministry.

later, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of le duc tho and the other vietnamese comrades.

comrade le duc tho arrived in peking by special plane at noon today on his way to paris from hanoi.

he was greeted at the airport by comrades chang chun-chiao, han nien-lung and shen chien. also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of d.r.v.n.; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other vietnamese comrades.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1973)

the romanian "banatul" folk song and dance ensemble led by stan gelu mircea left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly performance tour of china.

present at the airport to give the ensemble a warm send-off were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned including lin lin, wang liang-chih and hsing jen-hsien, as well as art and literary workers. iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, was also present.

the romanian "banatul" ensemble gave ten performances in china to a total audience of some 30,000.. the romanian artists had get-togethers with chinese workers and art and literary workers, promoting the profound friendship between the people and the art and literary workers of the two countries.

before boarding the plane today, stan gelu mircea said: "we are leaving china with feelings of reluctance. although our visit here is not long, we have come to know through our performance tour and contacts with the labouring people of china that the chinese people cherish deep feelings for the romanian people. we are very happy that we have been able to add a brick to the great edifice of china-romania friendship".

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 3, 1973)

the delegation of south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be, concluded its friendly visit to nanking and left for shanghai by train today in the company of chia hsueh-chien, leading member of a section in the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the delegation arrived in nanking on january 1. upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the railway station by chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned including shih chao-hsiang and chao chang-lung, as well as more than two hundred young people.

chiang ko hosted a banquet for the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the evening of january 1. the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. chiang ko and nguyen van be spoke, wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people and youth would be constantly consolidated and developed.

six hundred young people gathered yesterday afternoon to warmly welcome the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. ho doan tam and nguyen thi tam, members of the delegation, spoke of their heroic deeds in the struggle. their vivid reports won round after round of applause from the audience. comrade shih chao-hsiang, on behalf of the young people, made the pledge to the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms: "we will, by deeds in grasping revolution and promoting production, give all-out support to the south vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory."

the delegation this morning saw an exhibition of military skills by local militia, red guards and little red soldiers (primary school children). the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms posed for pictures with them.

during its stay in nanking, the south vietnamese delegation visited the yangtze river bridge, a radio factory and a motor vehicle plant, and attended a performance of acrobatics and songs and dances presented by local artists and children.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Fishing by Foreign Boats in Mexican Territorial Waters Banned

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1973)

foreign fishing vessels have been forbidden to operate within mexico's territorial waters beginning january 1, according to a report from mexico city quoting a recent announcement of the mexican government.

the mexican government announced the extension of mexico's territorial waters limit from 9 to 12 nautical miles in 1969. agreements were then reached with the united states and japan respectively permitting their fishing vessels to operate within the limit of 9 to 12 nautical miles off the mexican coast. these agreements expired on december 31, 1972.

together with some other latin american countries, mexico has proposed that the coastal state, apart from the territorial sea over which it exercises full sovereign rights, may have a "patrimonial sea" up to a total of 200 nautical miles from the coast and exercise the exclusive right to exploitation of the natural resources there. the mexican government on many occasions has declared its support for the struggle of peru and other countries in defence of the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 16, 1973 No. 5296

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDY OF NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Hail Warmly the Splendid Gains in the Revolution in Education and Implement More Firmly Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line for Education

- Students and staff of Tsinghua University study New Year Message and have their revolutionary enthusiasm further promoted

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 4, 1973) For the past several days, the broad masses of cadres, teachers, students and staff of Tsinghua University have held various types of meetings to study and discuss seriously the editorial "New Year Message" published by the two Central newspapers and one magazine. Flushed with the joy of victory, they talked freely of the excellent situation both inside and outside the country, and looking back on the road taken by Tsinghua University in the revolution in education, more profoundly realized the importance and necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They warmly hailed the splendid gains scored by the revolution in education, and declared that they would implement more firmly Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, and in the coming year, unite to win still greater victories.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a profound revolutionary change has taken place in Tsinghua University since the great proletarian cultural revolution. Led by the Party, reforms have been carried out in the old educational system and the teaching policy and teaching method used in this university, and a new system of "three-in-one" combination of teaching-scientific research-productive labor has fundamentally been established. The setting up of cooperative links between factories and the university has been put into practice, and at the same time, factories have been set up and run by the university, so that university education could

be closely linked up with social revolution and production. The running of the university with open doors is realized, and the situation of separation from proletarian politics, separation from the people and separation from productive labor has changed. This reform has provided a guarantee for better implementation of the educational policy, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor."

Tsinghua University has a total of over 2,000 teachers. For the past several years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive, the overwhelming majority of teachers have gone to factories, farms and rural areas for half a year to a year and more of tempering in manual labor. In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, they modestly accepted re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, energetically transformed their world outlook, raised their awareness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines, and improved their ability, and quite a number of them have made worthy contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

Since the Party rectification and construction, some 150 teachers have joined the Chinese Communist Party. Some of the teachers of the water conservation department, inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," have gone deep into the frontline of the battle to harness the Yellow River. They carried their baggage on their back, tracked more than 6,000 li of hills and rivers in conducting a comprehensive survey on the Yellow River, and took part in the work for the rebuilding of former large reservoirs. With the cooperation of departments concerned, they have made gains in theoretical research in such direction as stress on the bottom opening of the dam and the law governing silting and sedimentation in reservoirs.

Professor Hsia Chen-huan has persisted in struggling on the frontline of the Yellow River for three whole years. Apart from making his own contributions in the research to harness the river, he, together with other comrades, also sought the views of workers with practical experience, and from the stand of actual condition in China, wrote the preliminary draft of a textbook on problems concerning the silting of the Yellow River.

Teachers from the electronic department and the automation department have made use of their holidays during the summer by going deep into reality and criticizing the old system of teaching material and within a short time have written a new textbook. This new textbook is already being used by more than 1,000 students in four departments, and has been favorably appraised both inside and outside the school.

Owing to the implementation of the Party policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals by the Party committee of the school, there has appeared group after group of "activists determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end" from among the teachers. Last year, the revolutionary committee of the school carried out a citation of these activists within the school.

The New Year's Day editorial of the two Central newspapers and one magazine has further inspired the revolutionary fervor of the broad masses of worker, peasant and soldier students of Tsinghua University. They are determined under the command of proletarian politics to learn cultural and scientific knowledge well, take the red and expert road, and repay the concern shown by the Party with practical actions.

In the past three years, Tsinghua University has altogether admitted 4,917 worker, peasant and soldier students. These students, upon entering the university, have studied seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, energetically transformed their world outlook, studied diligently and continued to score fresh achievements. Of the first batch of students who joined the university, some 267 have joined the Chinese Communist Party. Many of the students have maintained combining theory with practice in their study, and are able to utilize their theoretical knowledge to study and solve technical problems in practice.

Students of the industrial automation specialty, after conducting experiments and study on the automatic system of a factory are able to make proposals for improving the draft design. Some of the students have correctly carried out theoretical analyses and summing up on such phenomena as the quick drop and dynamic process in electric generator appearing in practice. For the past several years, this university has trained 649 students in its worker study class and short-term study class. These students upon their return to production practice have politically, vocationally and technically made manifest their hardcore role.

In the course of studying the New Year's Day editorial, the worker, peasant and soldier students of the whole university are full of vigor and their fighting spirit is high. They talked about the situation, discussed their gains and looked for gaps. They said, "Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type push their revisionist line in an endeavor to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We must continue to carry out the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work well, and in the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, further study and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry the revolution in education through to the end."

At the beginning of the New Year, members of the Party committee of the university are determined, in accordance with the fighting task given in the New Year's Day editorial, to grasp the task of prime importance, the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, firmly and well. They are determined to lead the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in serious reading, maintaining taking the "May 7" road, transform their world outlook energetically, further establish the thought of serving the people, carry out management of the university with open doors well, continue to strengthen the "three-in-one" combination of teaching-scientific research-productive labor, and conscientiously implement the policy of selecting students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience.

They said, "In the coming year, there will be a still greater development in the revolution in education. We must be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, make common efforts for continuing to carry out the revolution in education well."

* * *

Continue To Grasp This Task of Prime Importance, the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work, Firmly and Well

- Leading members of the Party branch of Taichai production brigade study seriously the New Year's Day editorial, resolve to strengthen unity, and by bringing all positive factors into play and remaining modest and prudent, lead the masses in seizing an even greater victory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, January 4, 1973) Leading members of the Party branch of the Tachai production brigade of Tachai commune in Hsi-yang hsien, Shansi Province, are studying seriously the New Year's Day editorial of the two Central newspapers and one magazine. They resolve in the coming year to continue to grasp this task of prime importance--the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work--firmly and well, raise higher the consciousness of the cadres and commune members of the whole production brigade in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and score an even greater victory in the struggle of grasping revolution and stimulating production.

In 1972, Tachai production brigade encountered a drought the severity of which was unprecedented in the past hundred years. Because of the development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work movement, the broad masses of cadres and commune members could wage an uncompromising struggle against the serious drought, and the whole production brigade was still able to win a good harvest averaging 946 catties of grain per mow.

Leading members of the Party branch of Tachai production brigade, in studying the New Year's Day editorial, have carried out an active discussion with reference to this fact, and further realizes that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is a fundamental guarantee for doing various work well. They said, "Because of the development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, the awareness of the cadres and commune members has improved." Tachai production brigade not only won a victory in the battle against drought in 1972, but the commune members also consciously gave play to the communist style of love for the state and for the collective. After autumn this year, the whole production brigade, in making rational arrangements in food ration for the commune members, after retaining sufficient seeds, feed grains and reserve grains, overfulfilled the task of selling grain to the state, and in that year, the Tachai production brigade sold the most grain to the state in history.

By means of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work and line education, the cadres and commune members of Tachai production brigade are further stimulated to take the road of self-reliance and hard struggle, and strengthened their activism for basic farm and water conservation construction and transforming the fundamental condition of agricultural production.

For the sake of gradually building "garden-type fields" and "artificial plains" suited to mechanization and water conservation, in the winter of 1971 to the spring of 1972, they built 70 mow of "artificial plain" in Houtikou, and a good crop was obtained that year. This year, on New Year's Eve, they again built on Laofenkou a tract of 20 mow of new "artificial plain." At present, they are moving hills and filling up gullies in a big way, and a battle for building an "artificial plain" in Liangwoch'angkou is briskly proceeding. Before spring planting, there will again be a new change in the physiognomy of Liangwoch'ang.

At the beginning of the New Year, the Party branch of Tachai production brigade has decided to take the victory already won as a new starting point, continue to carry out the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work movement in depth, further implement the great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" advanced by Chairman Mao, bring all positive factors into play, and by remaining modest and prudent and struggling hard, continue to advance along the road laid down by the "9th Party Congress."

Members of the Party branch said, "The New Year's Day editorial has transmitted Chairman Mao's latest directive 'Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek domination over others," and that has indicated clearly to us the orientation of our advance. We must conscientiously implement the various proletarian policies of the Party, go all out and aim high, and made fresh contributions for the socialist revolution and construction of our motherland."

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Tighten Up Necessary Study Systems and Insist on Reading and Studying

- This is done by leading members of the Party committee of Techou municipality in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, January 4, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, leading members of the Party committee of Techou municipality, Shantung Province, have put necessary study systems on a stricter basis and adopted effective study methods. Through perseverance in book reading and study, gratifying results are achieved.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, through the penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, leading members of the Party committee of Techou municipality summed up previous work experiences, both positive and negative. They came to understand deeply the great significance of "Read and study seriously and master Marxism." But due to a tight work schedule for everyone and poor planning of the use of time, some comrades often failed to make a regular practice of reading and study.

To change the situation, the municipal Party committee put necessary study systems on a strict basis. The previous practice of devoting two halves of a day a week to study was changed to spending one whole day for that purpose. To achieve the aim of uniformity up and down and non-interference all around, those units which make a relatively great claim on the attention of the standing committee were made to come round to study on the same day. Where possible various tasks were arranged for completion before or after the designated study day. Those comrades who missed the study day because of attending meetings in other areas or for other reasons were bound by rule to make up for the lost day. Where many people were involved, the study day was made up collectively; where only a few people were involved, it was made up individually. Setting examples, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the municipal Party committee took the lead in study and in sticking to the system. Out of 61 study days from September 1971 to October 1972, the municipal Party committee doggedly observed 50 all the time except under unusual circumstances during the "three-summer" and "three-autumn" rush seasons.

In one year and more, members of the committee have tackled the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works of Marx and Lenin and "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works of Chairman Mao. The standing committee doggedly adheres to the system and study assiduously. This gives a boost to the study effort of members of the Party committees at all levels in the whole municipality.

To achieve better results in reading and study, Techou municipal Party committee adopts such increasing-penetration study methods as private-study, discussion, tutorship, talking on understanding, etc. Its concrete approach boils down to the following: With private-study taken as the emphasis, theory tutors first spell out the key points of study and print and hand out some thought-provoking problems. Revolving around key points, the standing committee members tackle on their own specified works and look up proper relevant reference data and delve into a book section by section, again and again. An initial understanding of every page and every chapter of the given work is acquired.

Then, on the basis of private study, a discussion is held. Discussion takes two forms, one, a systematic talk on understanding revolving around thought-provoking problems; the other, discussion on problems raised by everyone with a view to unifying awareness. In the light of private study and discussion conditions concerning standing committee members and with controversial problems in mind, theory tutors give suitable tutorial lessons with an eye to the fundamental viewpoints of the given works and the reality of the current criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

Everyone is helped toward an understanding and a mastery of the spirit and essence of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. Every time a book is finished all are organized to exchange what has been gained in study. Such an exchange is preceded by preparations based on selected problems involving basic viewpoints of given works.

For instance, following the completion of the study of the "Communist Manifesto," the municipal Party committee organized over 800 cadres at and above the level of the basic-level Party branch secretary in the whole municipality to attend a report meeting on what had been gained in study. The municipal Party committee secretary and deputy secretaries and standing committee members associated with reality one or two basic viewpoints from works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in holding a report meeting on the exchange of what had been gained in book reading. This is not just a test of study results but a tutorship program benefiting the broad masses of cadres. A further impetus is provided for the penetrating development of the reading and study campaign among cadres at various levels of the whole municipality.

In the course of reading and study, leading members of the Party committee of Techou municipality make a point of developing the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice, and assiduously apply Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse-tung's thought standpoints, viewpoints and methods as a guide to practice in the three major revolutionary struggles. Consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is further enhanced. An excellent situation develops in revolution and production throughout the municipality. In 1972, the situation in citywide industrial production was very favorable. On the front of agricultural production, serious drought was also overcome. Average per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

* * *

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time Industrial University Opens

- To cultivate red and expert working class intellectual elements

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1972)

(According to NCNA, December 28, 1972) Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time Industrial University formally began on December 21. High-spirited worker-students from the industrial, communication, financial and trade fronts throughout the municipality are determined to follow Chairman Mao's "July 21" instructions, develop the revolutionary studying style of combining theory with practice, strive to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and learn scientific and cultural knowledge assiduously so as to become red and expert working class intellectual elements.

The Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time Industrial University was founded in 1960 and more than 5,000 old workers, skillful production hands, pioneers of innovation and worker-engineers have studied in this establishment. Upon their return to their own factories, these worker-students developed their role as backbones in mass movements of technical innovation.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, teachers and other employees of this university seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on educational revolution, developed deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and underwent labor training and preliminary practice in educational revolution in "May 7" cadre schools. As a result, they further raised their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's line of revolutionary education.

In the second half of this year teachers and other employees throughout the university summed up the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines in spare-time education in combination with the repudiation of revisionism and the rectification of working style. They went out of the university to conduct extensive investigations and formulated a preliminary teaching plan and teaching program as well as compiled teaching materials for the faculties. This helped to lay a good foundation for the enrollment of new students.

The broad masses of workers of Shanghai urgently need to acquire culture as well as scientific and technical knowledge for the sake of revolution. During the past two years spare-time education for the workers throughout the municipality was further developed. In the meantime, the enrollment and opening of Shanghai Municipality Spare-Time University further helped to satisfy the desire of the broad masses of workers to learn.

Party organizations at various levels on the industrial, communication financial and trade fronts grasp the selection and dispatch of workers to school as an important task. They actively create favorable conditions for the

workers as well as encourage and support them so that they could settle down in their studies. On their own part, the broad masses of worker-students consider their entrance into the university as concern and cultivation offered them by the Party. As a result, they were determined to overcome difficulties and do a good job in learning culture as well as scientific and technical knowledge.

Wang Hsiu-ngo, a woman electrician of the No. 30 Cotton Mill of Shanghai, is nearly forty this year, but after receiving a notice of admission into the university she was so happy that she could not sleep well for several nights. She decided to tackle difficulties in study with the spirit of the foolish old man that removed the mountains. She said, to speed up the pace of socialist construction the Party called upon us to advance toward science and culture. As a Communist Party member, I must surmount all difficulties to win victory.

Students in the Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time Industrial University study three days and work three days a week. Upon graduation they go back to their former work posts. In accordance with the development of industrial production and the need to build up an army of working class technicians, this university set up four new courses: technology of machine building and equipment, industrial electronic technology, electric automation and petrochemistry. In the meantime, it has also set up a course of scientific and technical English and a short course of machine drawing. It has been decided that the courses will last for two years for the time being.

* * *

Manage Well Spare-Time Education for Intellectual Youths

- An investigation on the establishment of red-and-expert evening schools for youths by a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1972)

A certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps received a large number of intellectual youths during recent years. As socialist revolution and socialist construction developed vigorously, these youths demand to learn more and more urgently. The Party committee of this unit also felt: Youths are the principal force in the unit. The only way to satisfy the needs arising from the development of the situation and to cultivate virtuous and competent youths is to organize them to read and learn realistically as well as to study some politics and learn some technical skills. Thus the Party committee issued a call for study last winter according to Chairman Mao's "red and expert" instructions. In this way a study movement unfolded itself quickly.

During the development of the movement members of the Party committee went deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and discovered that the red-and-expert evening school for youths operated by the lumber processing plant of this unit was a good way for the youths to study politics and technical skills. Thus the Party committee dispatched a work team to sum up this experience and popularize it. Under the guidance of this typical example, more than 70 percent of the departments in this unit have set up red-and-expert evening schools since November last year.

Several Points Concerning the Operation of Red-and-Expert Evening Schools

1. Syllabuses of study. To satisfy the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, red-and-expert evening schools operate political and professional courses. The main subjects of study in the political course are Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. In the professional course subjects such as agricultural machines, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, medicine and public health, etc., are taught according to the professions of the students.

In connection with the arrangement of syllabuses, the method of long-term planning and short-term arrangements is used. In this way the courses are long enough to start from the fundamentals and to provide a systematical education in theory and techniques. In the meantime spot study is also carried on to satisfy the urgent needs of production struggle, political movements and line struggle. For instance, in teaching politics such works as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "The Civil War of France," "On Practice" were studied one by one with special attention given to systematic education in theory. In the meantime, special attention is also paid to the arrangement of political syllabuses in combination with movements of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style.

Professional syllabuses are arranged according to the development of the production technique of the unit and education in technical theory is conducted in proper order. In addition, production techniques urgently needed at the moment were also studied. For instance, in the course of agricultural machinery, lectures on the "prevention of the breakdown of machinery" are given during the wheat harvesting season and lectures on "techniques of machinery maintenance" are given in winter.

2. Evening school teachers. Evening school teachers are chosen locally and the practice of learn-as-you-teach is encouraged. All evening school teachers in this unit are chosen from among cadres, fighters, old workers and technicians in the companies. For instance, political instruction is undertaken by the instructors of the companies or by intellectual youths chosen for their achievements in theory and culture, their diligence in study and their good style of study. Professional instruction is given by technicians and old workers with practical experience.

3. Correct handling of the contradiction between the evening school and other works. In some of the departments in this unit the red-and-expert evening school for youths was once interrupted because of their preoccupation with production tasks or political movements. Later they realized that the evening school was a good way to persist in reading and studying, therefore they should keep it going all year round according to Chairman Mao's teaching "We shall be able to see the advantage after a few years' perseverance." They practice the following to attain this object:

a. Combination of concentrated study and dispersed study. During the busy farming season work hours during the day is long and the time available for study in the evening is short; thus the evening schools adopt the method of dispersed study or private study. Then during the slack farming season concentrated study was stepped up. In this way evening school studies continue without interruption.

b. Combination of evening school and regular ideological and political work. For instance, when it was discovered that certain youths wavered ideologically because some of the youths were selected to attend universities, the evening school of the lumber processing plant initiated the study of relevant works by Chairman Mao and held discussions in a big way on the question of what was the revolutionary ideal. This further confirmed the youths' determination to love border areas, to settle down in border areas, to build up the border areas and to defend the border areas as well as served as a profound political and ideological education for them.

4. Incessantly stepping up the Party's leadership over the red-and-expert evening school. Experience acquired by this unit is as follows: First, Party organizations, especially Party branches in companies, include evening school work in their daily routine. Party branches set up evening school leadership groups. Instructors serve as headmasters of evening schools of the companies with the company commander serving as deputy headmaster. Under them a political and a professional teaching group was formed. Members

of the Party branches take the initiative to attend evening schools to persevere in study and give lectures in person.

Secondly, advanced typical examples are popularized. For instance, when the Party branch of the lumber processing plant discovered that one of the intellectual youths was very dfficient as a political teacher it immediately grasped this typical example and gave it publicity throughout the company.

Thirdly, whenever a problem is encountered the leadership helps to solve it promptly. For instance, when the Party branch of the lumber processing plant discovered that one of the political teachers in the evening school was afraid of difficulties during her lecture, it promptly made an investigation and found out that she was afraid that she could not explain difficult questions well. Thus the Party branch promptly held a heart-to-heart talk with her and explained to her the significance and duty of serving well as a teacher. In the meantime it also helped her to overcome difficulties in teaching. This enabled her to instruct the fighters enthusiastically again.

Preliminary Achievements

Although the red-and-expert evening schools for youths of this unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps have been in operation for a little over a year, commendable achievements have already been scored.

1. Evening schools raise the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle as well as the standard of understanding of Marxism-Leninism. The study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and the line, guideline and policies of the Party greatly raises the class consciousness and line consciousness of the youths. In the Sixth Company of this unit some of the intellectual youths failed to understand profoundly the protractedness of class struggle, but after studying the "Communist Manifesto" in combination with the study of the Party's basic line they realized that class struggle in the period of socialism was protracted and strengthened their idea of class struggle.

2. Evening schools deepen the determination of settling down in border areas and of loving one's own work. After studying in the evening schools the youths love farm work and their own work even more. In the Fourth Company several of the youths thought in the past that there was nothing to learn from farm work and therefore showed no interest in it. Later, after studying politics and agricultural techniques in the evening schools they discovered that there was much to learn from farm work. In the meantime the more they learned the more they realized how little they knew. As a result, the more they learned the more meaningful they found agricultural work was. During the past two years their squad selected and cultivated two new soybean varieties that were expected to give high yield. In the meantime, they also cultivated 33,500-odd chin of choice varieties.

3. Evening schools elevate the standard of production technique and promote the development of production. The technical standard of the

youths is also greatly elevated after they study techniques. For instance, among the 55 youths of the 16th Company of this unit that attended evening schools, 13 of them learned how to operate and maintain machines correctly, two became drivers of "Tungfanghung" tractors, three learned to drive combines alone, one learned the technique of electric welding, two learned to shoe horses, three learned how to make "5406" and "920" bacterial fertilizer, two learned to crossbreed wheats, four learned how to make Bordeaux mixture and liquid sulphur mixture as well as how to cure fruit plants, ten learned how to give injections to pigs, one became a veterinary and one learned how to operate oil presses.

In this unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps red-and-expert evening schools for youths have become centers of amateur activities for the youths. They began to study in the schools as soon as the lights there were turned on. The intellectual youth said: "Now we are students in the evening school. After a few years when we have achieved mechanization, chemical fertilization and water conservation utilization we shall have to learn more and shall be able to contribute even more to the construction of the new socialist countryside. Then we shall be able to advance even faster on the road of red and expert." They firmly believed that this ideal would be realized in the near future.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese Armymen Praised for Protecting People's Crops

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 4, 1973)

a people's liberation army unit in shenyang, northeast china, has been praised for its discipline and love for the people shown in placing an electric cable underground and protecting large tracts of farmland.

the project was originally scheduled to start in the spring of 1972. to ensure that the people's communes could do spring farming normally, the unit's party committee decided to start the work one month earlier, despite many difficulties caused by the bitter cold weather, the frozen earth and the incomplete preparations. the commanders and fighters warmly supported the decision. in digging the ditch that ran several hundred kilometres, they put the topsoil and raw soil in separate piles and replaced them in order to help preserve the fertility of the soil.

in the second stage of the project, the cable had to pass riverside fields of sturdy rice seedlings. the party committee decided to change the location of line in order to protect the crops. some party committee members took part in re-surveying and the new route which went across a hillside, by-passing the farmland. this required a great deal of stone work.

the last section of the cable had to go through some fields where the crops were earing. leading members of the unit's party committee called an on-the-spot meeting to solicit the opinions of experienced peasants on where to re-route the line. where farms could not be bypassed, the work was put off till the end of harvest. in this way, the whole project was completed without causing any loss to the crops of the peasants.

MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

A Hsien Party Secretary in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 4, 1973)

hsing ying-lun, secretary of the lihsien county committee of the chinese communist party in northwest china's kansu province, has warm proletarian relations with the poor and lower-middle peasants and grass roots cadres, going regularly to the villages and people's communes. he has worked there for thirteen years.

born into a poor peasant family, he was a rural cadre during the war of resistance against japan. like the ordinary people, hsing ying-lun carried stretchers and delivered grain to the army. he has maintained the labouring people's good style of modesty and prudence and down-to-earth way of working over the years.

a poor peasant commune member of the chiangkou production brigade once went to the county town to buy cart tyres towards evening one day in the early winter of 1970. all the capital goods shops had closed for the day. he then went to hsing ying-lun who was having supper. as soon as hsing ying-lun heard that the tyres were urgently needed for building a water control project, he went with the commune member to several shops, and finally bought the tyres. then hsingying-lun put up the poor peasant for the night. the man was moved by the party secretary's boundless sense of responsibility and warm-heartedness.

hsing ying-lun and other members of the county party committee discussed how to do more to serve the people and rural areas, and then hsing ying-lun called on the cadres of the county to work in this direction. he then took the lead in going to the countryside to investigate what the communes and production brigades needed. leading cadres of various trades also went. the industrial and commercial departments launched a "support-the-countryside" movement.

the wenchia production brigade of the yunghsing people's commune has run a collective orchard which was set up in 1958. now the mountains are covered with trees that bear fruit. hsing ying-lun and other county party committee members discussed the example of the brigade at a meeting of the county party committee. they then decided to call attention to the production brigade as an advanced unit in "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". the county party committee called on other brigades to expand their diversified economy while developing grain output. because the county party committee carries out the party's policies, agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production develop in an all-round way.

hsing ying-lun went to the hochiachuang production brigade in the winter of 1968 when the brigade was starting to tame the yentzuho river in the upper reaches of the hsihan river which runs through the county. hsing ying-lun thought that since the hochiachuang production brigade was reclaiming wasteland, other places of the county could also do the same. after making investigations and study, a plan was drawn up for taming the hsihan river.

the river harnessing work started in the summer of 1970. hsing ying-lun joined the builders in discussing methods of building the dykes of stone and led a youth team in delivering stones. seeing this nearly 60-year-old party secretary working so hard for the people, some old poor peasants were very moved and urged him to rest. but hsing ying-lun refused. he spent most of his time during the next two years working at the construction site, except when he had to attend some important meetings and handle major problems.

a heavy rain fell suddenly one night in july 1971. hsing ying-lun got up and went out with a spade to the dyke to see whether the hsihan river project could stand the test. the people on the other side of the river were busy protecting the project. he joined them. he made an inspection tour the following day. that evening he called a meeting of the standing committee of the county party committee. hsing ying-lun did not go to bed for two days and two nights. when he knew that no village had been flooded by the downpour and no autumn crops damaged, hsing ying-lun was inspired by the fighting spirit the masses had shown. in all, dykes totalling 200 kilometres in length were built on both sides of the hsihan river which irrigates 2,000 hectares of farmland.

TACHING OILFIELD

Twelve Glorious Years

-- First of a series on Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jan. 2, 1973)

the taching oilfield, the biggest in china, impresses a visitor not merely by its scale, but even more by the fact that it was built by the chinese people relying on their own efforts under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

construction began on may first, 1960. in the past 12 years taching has grown immensely, produced large quantities of petroleum, accumulated experience in running industrial enterprises and trained a large number of oil workers with revolutionized thinking.

when china was under the dark rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries, imperialist aggression and plunder hampered china's industrial growth, the petroleum industry being no exception. in the nearly half a century between 1904 and 1949, the year new china was founded, only six small oil- and gas-fields were discovered and their total petroleum output was no more than 3 million tons. old china was a dumping ground for foreign oil.

after liberation, under the brilliant leadership of the central committee of the communist party headed by chairman mao, the country quickened the pace of the petroleum industry. yet prior to the opening of the taching oilfield, home supply fell short of the needs of the rapidly growing national economy. china at that time had to import most of the oil it needed. when china faced temporary economic difficulties (1959-1961), imperialism and modern revisionism stirred up an anti-china wave. soviet revisionism tore up its contracts, withdrew its experts and restricted its oil exports as pressure to bring china under its baton. at this time, china's oil workers, technicians and cadres launched a big battle for oil by adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" set forth by chairman mao and the party central committee.

workers, staff members and commanders and fighters of of the chinese people's liberation army in tens of thousands joined forces on this vast grassland. their efforts were crowned with brilliant victories. on june 1, 1960, at the end of the first month of the battle, the first train of oil set off from taching. prospecting to ascertain the volume and area of its oil deposit was in the main completed in the second year, while in the third year a modern oilfield was completed. these achievements contributed to china's initial self-sufficiency in oil.

since then the oilfield has reported stable high output of crude oil. production has continued to rise during the great proletarian cultural revolution due to the increased consciousness of the workers and their family members in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. crude oil output in 1971 was more than five times the 1963 figure. between 1960 and 1971, output went up 35.2 per cent on the average every year. output in the first eleven months of 1972 was 16.2 per cent more than the corresponding period of 1971.

the battle for opening the taching oilfield was waged under very difficult conditions. natural disasters had created temporary difficulties in china's national economy and investment and equipment were not adequate. the technical personnel taking part were young and inexperienced. three out of every four were new graduates averaging 23 years of age. even the older technicians had never had the experience in opening such a big oilfield. moreover,

the tens of thousands of workers from many parts of the country were faced with the problems of housing and even daily necessities.

the taching oilfield party committee called on the workers to study chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". the workers said that although there were many problems, these were tiny compared with the urgent need of the state for petroleum. they would make every sacrifice in order to smash the blockade and sabotage by imperialism and revisionism, build up an independent economy and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. they pooled their wisdom and worked out measures to overcome the temporary difficulties in their stride.

the revolutionary will and dogged fighting spirit inspired the people of taching to triumph over one difficulty after another, especially at the beginning. they built roads that crisscross the area and set up simple dwellings with materials to hand. oil workers and their family members formed farm production brigades to reclaim land. this helped build a new socialist oilfield which combines industry with agriculture and town with countryside, taking into account the interests of both production and daily life. an area covering well over 30 square kilometres was opened up for workers, technicians and cadres to carry out experiments in opening oilfield. taching's experience shows how china's oil industry can be built, according to the general line for socialist construction and the country's concrete conditions.

the road of taching is: take mao tsetung thought as the guidance, combine revolutionary zeal with a strict scientific approach, launch mass movements and work hard and self-reliantly to build socialist enterprises with greater, faster, better and more economical results. chairman mao issued the call "in industry, learn from taching" in 1964 and taching has since been an example for industries throughout the country.

the oilfield has trained many workers and staff members with high political consciousness, deft skill and good work style. they are resolute in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, put the interests of the party and the state in first place and dare to struggle against difficulties. mastering advanced techniques through practice, they are capable of solving problems in oil prospecting and extraction. they are dutiful and adhere to strictness in their work.

this contingent of workers nurtured by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has made a signal contribution in developing china's oil industry. many who have left taching for other parts of the country to prospect and open new oilfields are carrying forward the glorious tradition of the taching oilfield.

Keeping to General Line

-- Second of a Series on Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jan. 4, 1973)

the building of the taching oilfield -- from exploration to workers' welfare facilities -- exemplifies the party's general line, namely, "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

high speed and high quality was the watchword of all those pioneering the oilfield. the pathbreakers were the drillers.

the 1205 drilling team led by wang chin-hsi came to the new oilfield in the spring of 1960. on their way to taching, they saw buses carrying large gas bags on top and tractors standing idle in the fields for lack of oil. this heightened their indignation against imperialism and modern revisionism which tried to bully china by imposing an oil blockade. seeing a vast sea of oil in their mind's eye, they felt their strength surge. wang chin-hsi said: "i simply want to knock open the earth with my fist to let the black oil gush out, and dump our backwardness in petroleum into the pacific."

the sixty-ton drilling machine arrived. but there was no hoisting gear. wang chin-hsi and other workers went into action and, by dint of physical effort, moved the whole derrick to the drilling site kilometres from the railway station. they got the machine in working order before the water pipeline was laid. nevertheless they began to dig. when the well water was used up, they fetched it from a distance. through five days and nights of strenuous labour, they completed drilling the first well. the leadership at a higher level awarded the drilling team the honoured title "iron drilling team" for their high sense of revolutionary responsibility and hard work and called on all the pioneering workers to learn from them. the call set the whole oilfield in motion, each group trying to overtake the other.

the 1202 drilling team led by ma teh-jen set a record by drilling a well in 66 hours. not long after, the team led by tuan hsing-chih broke the record with 61 hours 40 minutes.

with aid from the workers, research departments reformed the drill bit to make it more durable and efficient. after drilling a well, the workers had to dismantle the derrick and moved it to another place. this took a week. the workers used ten tractors to tow the derrick without dismantling it and in a few hours it was moved

and could start work again. in the first eight months of 1960, a number of prospecting and production wells were drilled. at the end of the year, hundreds of thousands of tons of oil were produced and large quantities of data accumulated.

this spurred the drilling workers to strive harder. in 1966, the two pace-setting teams, nos. 1202 and 1205, set a record with a total of 100,000 metres drilled in eleven months and five days, using old drilling rigs from the 1940's. this surpassed the record of 90,325 metres in twelve months set by a u.s. team and far outstripped the best soviet effort of 40,810 metres, accumulated by i.b. polyakovski's drilling team for the whole of 1965.

high speed and high quality continues to be their militant slogan.

when the 1268 drilling team discussed its plan at the beginning of 1971, the workers set their annual target at 110,000 metres, a tall order for a team set up only five years earlier. the workers and cadres of the team were determined to reach advanced world levels. they studied chairman mao's works hard and used dialectical materialism to guide them. maintaining a strict scientific approach, they studied cores and the drilling speed to become familiar with the geological formations in the course of work. the study showed that in their drilling area the structures were riddled with over one hundred breaks of different thicknesses, causing a lot of difficulties. they worked out a new drilling method and topped their original plan by drilling 111,000 metres. that made them the third team to beat the 100,000-metre annual mark.

it used to take nine days to sink a well in the early days of the oilfield. now, it takes only four. number 1205 chalked up an annual drilling record of 127,000 metres in 1971. not long ago, the team sank a well in 21 hours and 15 minutes with a single bit. the inclination of the wells in the early days was within six degrees of the true vertical. by 1963, the limit was within three degrees. the best wells have a deviation of only 0.2 metre at the bottom.

crude oil produced in taching has a high degree of paraffin wax and viscosity and a high solidification point. the problem was how to transport such crude oil to the storage points for shipment to other parts of china. china had not handled this kind of oil before. the oilfield party committee organized the engineers and workers to make a conscientious study of chairman mao's "on practice" as the basis for careful investigation and experiments.

crude oil in winter must be kept at a stable temperature for transportation. they had to decide on the correct temperature and ways to maintain it. was the available literature practical in their circumstances? an assistant

technician and a trainee decided to do spot checks. in order to arrive at the answer they sat in an oil tank car without heating equipment and covered over 10,000 kilometres when the temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero, centigrade. they measured the temperature and wind velocity every hour. they took the temperature in the oil tank at every large booster station. this provided scientific data for designing a set of satisfactory heating equipment.

the oilfield was built according to the policy of practicing economy. simple, but quite comfortable flat-roofed houses were put up instead of high-standard housing. their slogan was "production first". this saved a lot of building materials and investment in the early days and helped speed up construction of the oil field.

the profits turned over to the state in the past eleven years were well over 7 times the investment. the workers keep the spirit of building the country with diligence and frugality. for example, drilling workers have organized recovery teams to collect discarded tools to be repaired.

IRRIGATION

Central China Hsien Continues Expanding Irrigated Acreage

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 4, 1973)

more than 200,000 people in linhsien county, honan province, central china, are building some 1,300 auxiliary projects for the red flag irrigation canal in the dead of winter.

the canal, which was built from 1960 to 1969, is now in the limelight nationally as an outstanding example of self-reliance and hard struggle. it cuts through the taihang mountains and diverts water to the county from a river in neighbouring shansi province. the 1,500 kilometres of trunk canal and three main and 587 subsidiary ditches were supplemented by some 200 small and medium-sized reservoirs to form a comprehensive irrigation network that benefits 40,000 hectares. the county had a little over 600 hectares of irrigated land before liberation.

the county decided to continue expanding the irrigated acreage through a new mass drive during the slack farm season from the end of last year's autumn harvest to this year's spring sowing. the guiding principle, as always, is putting stress on the collective initiative of the

communes and their sub-divisions for building small projects. the county leadership makes over-all planning and guides the building of bigger projects that are beyond the capability of a few communes.

the dozen or so communes and their thousands of brigades and teams benefited by the canal all worked out plans to make better use of its water. nearly 200 reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of between several thousand and tens of thousands of cubic metres, are being constructed. a number of production brigades and teams are building pump wells or locating springs to supplement irrigation by the canal.

some upland communes are building pumping stations to raise water uphill. in the jentsun commune, where two-thirds of the farmland is lower than the canal, people are building or expanding 13 small reservoirs and digging irrigation ditches.

water control and improvement of land are going hand in hand. some communes are deep ploughing and leveling their land to facilitate intensive farming while upland communes are terracing plots.

the communes pooled manpower and resources to raise and widen a 25-kilometre section of the embankment in the lower reaches of the canal to increase its discharge capacity. in additon, a new power station is under construction. these are two major projects in the current drive.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Inner Mongolia Processing More Animal Products

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 2, 1973)

inner mongolian autonomous region, one of china's animal husbandry centres, with state help has set up a complete industry for processing animal products.

the region has built over 300 industrial enterprises turning out woollen yarn, leather, fur, meat, dairy products and bone glue. before liberation, it had only one simply equipped woollen mill and two workshops dressing pelts.

three bigger woollen mills built and expanded since liberation are producing gabardine, valetin, suiting, woollen plush, blankets in relief patterns and

worsted woollen yarn. the huhehot no. 2 woollen mill produces 1,800,000 metres of worsted cloth yearly. sixty-one factories in huhehot and paotou can make over 200 varieties of leather products. a meat packing plant in chining city, handling 3,840 head of cattle and sheep every day, turns out 150 products including frozen and tinned meat, glycerin, medicines, soap, scented soap and other. they are inexpensive, and of good quality and meet the needs of the local people.

many communes and production brigades have built factories to produce large quantities of milk powder and butter. the huhehotldairy products factory built in 1971 can process 30 tons of fresh milk every day. the growth in industry has increased the income of the herdsmen and raised their living standards.

SALT FIELD

East China Opens Big New Saltfield

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 2, 1973)

east china's shantung province has opened a 20,000-hectare saltfield. that can produce more than 100,000 tons of salt and a large quantity of glauber salt and bromine annually.

lying along pohai bay and situated on the north bank of the yellow river estuary, the chengkou saltfield was set up on what was a waste beach before liberation. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the salt workers in 1958 built a 60-kilometre-long, five-metre-high dyke against the tide. they also dug ditches and canals to turn beaches into saltfields. salt production has been mechanized or semi-mechanized. they also set up a number of chemical workshops to produce bromine and glauber salt.

the salt workers led a miserable life before liberation. they are leading a happy life today. all the school-age children are enrolled. in addition, the salt workers enjoy free medical care.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 4, 1973)

king mohammed zahir shah yesterday evening at the royal palace received chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih who will be leaving for home. the king had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

on december 31, 1972, prime minister mohammed musa shafiq received the ambassador and had a warm and friendly talk with him.

yesterday rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs for political affairs, gave a luncheon to bid farewell to ambassador hsieh pang-chih. present on the occasion were senior officials from the afghan foreign ministry and diplomatic envoys of some countries in kabul.

on december 26, 1972, sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, gave a farewell banquet for the ambassador.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Technician Dies in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 2, 1973)

chinese hydrogeological technician liu chien-chieh, 35, died at work on december 21, 1972, when a chinese subterranean water survey and well-digging team was working at a site in khenchela daira, aures wilaya.

a memorial service was held on december 26 in honour of the martyr in kais commune, where he met his death.

present at the service were more than 300 people, including, bai ben, chief of the khenchela daira; benmatti, director of the water bureau of the department; and others.

hsiao kuo-pin, economic attache of the chinese embassy, presided over the service and liang chen-kuo, leader of the chinese team, delivered a memorial speech.

speaking at the service, bai ben said, "comrade liu chien-chieh had died in the service of the algerian people. he died for the interest of the people, therefore, his death has its significance." he asked the chinese embassy to convey his condolences to the family of comrade liu chien-chieh and to the chinese people.

escorted by those attending the memorial service, the remains of martyr liu chien-chieh were buried near kais commune.

messages of condolence on the death of comrade liu chien-chieh were sent to the chinese embassy here by abdallah arbaoui, algerian secretary of state for hydraulics, the economic and financial department of the foreign ministry, and lalaoui, director of the board of hydraulic research and environment study.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1973)

burmese ambassador to china and madame u thein maung gave a reception here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the independence of the union of burma.

present at the reception were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh hua, li meng-hua, chang cheng-teh, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, ma jen-hui, lu wei-chao and wang chen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this afternoon with three japanese friends now visiting china. they are kiyoshi inoue, professor at kyoto university of japan; shoji kunimitsu, representative of "mao tsetung thought" journal, and shinji ono, associate professor at hanazono university of japan.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, chan yu and sun ping-hua.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted here this afternoon all members of a workers and students friendship group from takarazuka of japan with kiyoshi inoue as leader and shoji kunimitsu as secretary general. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including chang yu, sun ping-hua, tien shu-chien and liu chih.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Hunan for Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 4, 1973)

the lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as its leader and visai and vandy as its deputy leaders flew off here today for nanning in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region after a visit to hunan province.

while in hunan, the delegation made a trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, where its members visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. delegation leader somsanit gave the people of shaoshan as souvenir a little knife made from wreckage of the 2,400th u.s. aircraft shot down by the lao armymen and civilians. he said that the lao people would carry on the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. the shaoshan people congratulated the lao comrades-in-arms on their victories and pledged all-out support for the lao people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in changsha, the lao patriotic youth delegation went to places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute; chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party; and orange island and aiwan pavilion. the guests also visited an embroidery factory.

the lao delegation arrived in changsha from kwangchow by air on jan. 2. the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the lao comrades-in-arms that evening. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary friendship between the people and youth of china and laos.

on its arrival and departure, the lao patriotic youth delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by chao kuang-en, standing committee member of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and representatives of young people.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 4, 1973)

the "february 8" men's volleyball team of the korean people's army led by gang il hong wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left for changsha by air yesterday.

the volleyball team arrived here from hangchow on december 27. on the evening of december 30, the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and the shanghai physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony to welcome the team. it played a friendly match with the shanghai men's volleyball team and won 3:0. on the evening of january 2, it defeated the liaoning provincial men's team 3:1. watching the matches respectively were liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, tung chang-yun, chang chen and chu tao-wen, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, and leading members of local departments.

the matches proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and armies of china and korea. the spirited matches and the players' excellent skills won warm praise from the thousands of spectators.

during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, a factory and a children's palace and attended a theatrical performance. tung chang-yun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Minister Wang Shu-sheng Fetes His Vietnamese Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1973)

wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of tran sam, vice-minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present on the occasion were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and col. nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping and yin tso-chen, were present.

vice-minister tran sam arrived in peking yesterday on his way home after visiting some european countries. he was met at the airport by wang shu-sheng and peng shao-hui.

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1973)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for paris by special plane this morning.

seeing him off at the airport were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and officials of the two embassies.

also present was a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking.

Vietnamese Folk Arts and Handicrafts Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1973)

the vietnamese folk arts and handicrafts study group led by nguyen van y, director of the viet nam art museum, wound up its visit in peking and left for a visit to southern china by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

the group arrived here on december 23, 1972. yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese comrades.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Gives Special Performance in Celebration of Sudan's Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jan. 3, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china gave a special performance yesterday evening at the national theatre in omdurman to warmly celebrate the 17th anniversary of the independence of the sudan.

sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri and his wife, accompanied by chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng and his wife, and by leader of the peking troupe wang hsiao-yi, watched the performance.

among the some 3,000 people present on the occasion were also first deputy president of the sudan mohamed el baghir ahmed, and high-ranking officials and officers of the sudanese government and armed forces, and political bureau members of the sudanese socialist union.

aboud jumbe, first vice-president of tanzania, and the delegation he led, the delegations from egypt, the united arab emirates and ethiopia, which have come to attend the independence celebrations, as well as diplomatic envoys in khartoum were also present.

yesterday evening, the national theatre, which is on the bank of the nile, was permeated with a joyous atmosphere of festival and friendship. the building was decorated with numerous lights with flags fluttering over it. at the entrance, the national flags of the sudan, tanzania and china were hoisted and there were portraits of president nimeri, president nyerere of tanzania and chairman mao of china. the theatre was filled to capacity by the jubilant crowd in their holiday best.

speaking before the performance, manager of the theatre faki abdel rahman and leader of the troupe wang hsiao-yi enthusiastically praised the profound friendship and excellent relations of cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and the sudan.

the superb performance of the chinese acrobats deeply attracted the whole audience and won repeated warm applause. many cheered: "excellent exclamation", "marvellous exclamation"

president nimeri watched the two-and-a-half-hour performance from beginning to end in high spirits. time and again he applauded the acrobats for their excellent skill. at the conclusion of the performance he mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with all the chinese acrobats. he fondly lifted up the 11-year old chao yan-yan, the youngest member of the troupe, and congratulated her on her fine performance.

after the performance many sudanese friends extended congratulations to their chinese friends.

the same evening, the television station of omdurman replaced the normal news programme with a live broadcast of the peking troupe's special performance. it was warmly received by the sudanese audience.

CHINA AND US

American Visitors Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1973)

a delegation of the university of san francisco china-america friendship group headed by michael howe and alden stevenson, left here by train today for a visit to wuhan and kwangchow prior to its departure for home.

before its visit to peking the delegation had toured hangchow, shanghai and nanking. in peking it visited a university, a people's commune, a "may seventh" cadre's school and went to places of historical interest.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Begins Performance Tour in New York City

(NCNA-English New York, Jan. 3, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china began its performance tour in new york city yesterday.

the troupe gave its premiere at a theater of the new york's city center of music and drama yesterday evening. present at the premiere were john v. lindsay, mayor of new york, charles w. yost, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, and richard clurman, chairman of the board of directors of the new york's city center of music and drama. c.v. narasimhan, under-secretary-general of the u.n. secretary-general, tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, were also present.

present also were huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the u.n., and wang jun-sheng, deputy permanent representative to the u.n.

speaking before the performance, mayor john lindsay said that it was a great privilege for all new yorkers to welcome the magnificent shenyang acrobatic troupe of china here to new york city. on behalf of the troupe, troupe leader chang yin-wu extended new year greetings to the american people and the people of new york city.

flower baskets were presented by the national committee on u.s.-china relations and the city center of music and drama at the end of the performance.

after the performance, a reception in honour of the shenyang troupe was arranged by the new york host committee. more than 200 figures from various circles attended at the reception.

the second performance was staged here this evening. present at the performance at the invitation of huang hua were permanent representatives of over 100 countries to the u.n., permanent observers of some countries to the u.n., senior u.n. officials, noted personages from u.s. cultural, educational, scientific, press and economic circles and other american friends. present also were prominent chinese-born american scientists yang chen-ning, li cheng-tao, wu chien-hsiung, yuan chia-liu and wang hao. a flower basket and bouquets were presented to the troupe by the "u.s.-china people's friendship association" and chinese residents at the end of the show.

the two performances were warmly received. the blithe and optimistic atmosphere on the stage left the spectators refreshed and entertained. at the end of each show, the spectators gave the chinese acrobats a big hand and prolonged standing ovation. with a red silk banner reading "long

live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples" as background, the artistes answered curtain calls several times.

the shenyang acrobatic troupe arrived here on december 31 after concluding its performance tour in indianapolis. it was warmly welcomed at the airport by charles w. yost, professor c.t. hu of columbia university, representative of the new york host committee, norman singer, executive director of the city center of music and drama and other american friends as well as representatives of chinese residents here.

present at the airport were also huang hua, and wang jun-sheng.

a welcome ceremony was held at the airport.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 17, 1973 No. 5297

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Take Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work As Guideline To Strengthen Revolutionized Construction of PLA Units

- Leading members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Shenyang Command receive a great education from reading the New Year's Day editorial and resolve to continue to advance along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" in the coming year

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, January 5, 1973) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Shenyang Command has in the past year placed the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work in a position of prime importance, and by strengthening organizational leadership in a realistic manner, enabled a new change to take place politically and militarily in the unit. There has been a further improvement in the line awareness of the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment. Because of the stepping up of military training, of the five company units taking part in the annual target practice test required by the upper level, four obtained outstanding results, and one obtained good results.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work movement of 1972, this regiment on several occasions concentrated some of its time on criticizing vigorously the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. It also combined this special criticism of revisionism with the normal criticism of revisionism, and because of that, has achieved outstanding results.

Last September, this unit shouldered a heavy task of military training and national defense construction. For the sake of guaranteeing the carrying out normal criticism of revisionism well and taking the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work as its guideline in command of all other work, the leading members of the regimental Party committee went in great numbers to the basic level to help various company units with grasping concretely the work of criticizing revisionism well.

The regimental Party committee also specially held study classes with participation by battalion and company cadres, organized everybody to study over again the series of theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on criticism of revisionism, and also invited Ts'ao Hua-chuan, the political instructor of the 1st company, to introduce the experience of how in implementing the important task of construction his unit had always paid attention to carrying out criticism of revisionism well, and by constantly raising the awareness of the cadres and fighters, fulfilled the task of construction faster and better.

By means of the study and in contrast with the experience of the 1st company, the understanding of everybody to the great significance of criticizing revisionism in a penetrating manner was raised, and effectively pushed forward the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation movement in all companies. The criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work was developed in a more penetrating and solid manner in the whole regiment, and various tasks were fulfilled in a better manner.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work movement, the Party committee of this regiment attaches great importance to directing everybody to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and armed with the theoretical weapon of Marxism, carries out criticism repeatedly on the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

When Wang Ch'un-t'ing, the deputy secretary of the Party committee, settled down at a point in the 5th company, he used to study together with everybody the basic line of the Party, helped the cadres and fighters to use the Marxist theses of class and class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat as weapons to launch a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and from that, was able to understand more clearly that the sinister aim of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in pushing the revisionist line was an endeavor to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party in the historical period of socialism, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism.

When criticizing the pushing of the bourgeois army construction line by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type together with the cadres and fighters of the 1st battalion, T'ang Yen-tseng, the secretary of the Party committee, also first studied over again with everybody the basic line of our Party laid down by Chairman Mao, and from that was able to see more distinctly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and criticize it more thoroughly.

By means of criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, the broad masses of cadres and fighters of this unit, have further raised their awareness of continuing the revolution. Most recently, leading members of the regimental Party committee have learned a great lesson from the study of the editorial "New Year Message" published by the two Central newspapers and one magazine. They expressed that in the coming year, they must look upon the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work as a task of prime importance and continue to grasp it firmly and well, implement conscientiously the directive of Chairman Mao on "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek to dominate others," and continue to advance along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress."

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Raise the Consciousness of Implementation of Party Policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, January 4, 1973) Leading members of the CCP Fuhsien Hsien Committee in Liaoning Province have, with close reference to reality, learned and studied earnestly the various policies of the Party, raised their own consciousness of implementing the policies of the Party, and pushed forward the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement.

Leading members of the CCP Fuhsien Hsien Committee pay attention to learning Party policies in their reading, and link up the learning and studying of policies with serious reading, striving to master them theoretically for application in practice. In carrying out basic farm construction in a big way the practice of indiscriminate transfer of labor, material and capital has appeared in this hsien, affecting the activism of the production brigades. When the hsien Party committee put a stop to this practice, some of the cadres were unable to see the light, and although some of the leading members of the hsien Party committee understood perfectly that this practice was inconsistent with the policies of the Party, they were unable to give a more explicit explanation.

In the light of this problem, the leading members of the hsien Party committee study the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on productivity and production and raise their understanding theoretically and their consciousness of implementing policies became higher.

In the winter of 1970 when Tungkang commune of this hsien organized the production brigades of the commune to cooperate in the construction of the Shuanglung Reservoir, it never maintained the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit or the principle of fair exchange. The enthusiasm for labor of the non-benefiting production brigades was affected, and the rate of construction was very slow.

Upon acquainting himself with this condition, Han Chia-chih, a standing member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, voluntarily went to this commune and together with the cadres and commune members, studied and propagandized the policies of the Party and enabled all to raise their understanding. The commune rectified in time the mistake made in the previous stage and by maintaining the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit as well as the principle of fair exchange, made the benefiting production brigades contribute a more reasonable share of labor and capital funds in proportion to the benefit received and the non-profiting production brigades to be given reasonable remuneration from the accumulated reserves of commune operated enterprises, and by strengthening labor management over the construction work, brought the activism of the various production brigades into full play. Consequently, the project

which was formerly scheduled for completion in two years was completed in only ten months' time.

The hsien Party committee, by summing up and popularizing the experience of this commune, has greatly accelerated the rate of capital farm construction. Since the winter of 1971 and up to the present, the whole hsien has newly built and enlarged 356 locations (eyes) of wells and ponds, completed 225 water conservation points with ancillary works, built 120 li of new irrigation ditches and increased the effective irrigation surface by more than 200,000 mow.

In learning and studying policies, leading members of the CCP Fuhsien Hsien Committee have linked up paying attention to and developing the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation together, distinguished between the correct policies and the incorrect policies, and raised consistently their consciousness of implementing the policies. In September 1971, when the hsien Party committee was discussing how to implement the policy of the Party on distribution at a meeting of leading cadres of the commune, some of the comrades there were unable to understand clearly the basis of paying for labor under the condition of socialism. In order to understand theoretically the lines of demarcation in policy, the leading members of the hsien Party committee studied together with comrades attending the meeting the relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and criticized the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type respecting the matter. By means of this study and criticism, and by linking theory with practice, they drew clearly lines of demarcation in policy, enabled various communes to implement more consciously the Party's policy on distribution and further mobilized the labor enthusiasm of the masses.

Yangchia commune is an important rice producing area in this hsien. Historically there had always been a shortage of labor during the busy season of rice transplanting, and there was a need for the hsien to organize support in labor from outside communes. Last year in implementing the method of calculating remuneration on the basis of evaluation of work and allocation of workpoints in conjunction with the fixing of quota control, the efficiency of transplanting of the commune members for each day improved to double that of the previous year, and each production brigade was able by relying on its own strength to complete the transplanting on time.

For the sake of better implementing the policies of the Party leading members of the CCP Fuhsien Hsien Committee have also linked up investigation and study with learning the policies of the Party. Last spring, Chu Li, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, in his investigation and study discovered that some of the communes and production brigades had not properly implemented the forestry policy, and that had affected the enthusiasm of the commune members to carry out afforestation.

In order to solve this problem correctly, he went to the Ts'aifanghsin production brigade to settle down for investigation and study. Within ten days or more, he in succession investigated three production teams, visited scores of commune households, held four symposiums, and by listening

extensively to the views and reflections of the masses, grasped clearly the cause affecting the implementation of the policy. He thereupon helped the basic level organizations hold study classes, studied the forestry policy of the Party, carried out discussion and study together with the cadres and commune members, drew lines of demarcation in policy, and enabled the policy of the Party to be implemented in an all-round manner.

Later, in a manner suitable to local conditions, he also popularized in the whole hsien the experience of Ts'aifanghsin production brigade in implementing the forestry policy, enabled the forestry policy of the Party to be quickly implemented in the whole hsien, and caused a new upsurge to appear very quickly in tree planting and afforestation.

Last spring, the whole hsien afforested collectively over 60,000 mow of land, and planted by the sides of commune households were 1,510,000 trees, which worked out to an average of 10 trees to a household, with both quality and quantity of planting better than that of any past year.

* * *

WORKER-CADRES

Seriously Train and Educate New Cadres Promoted from the Ranks of Workers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, January 5, 1973) Party organizations at various levels in the electro-mechanical industrial system of Soochow municipality, Kiangsu Province, are effectively grasping the work of properly training and educating new cadres promoted from the ranks of workers, organizing them to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, raising the level of their mastery of theory and their ability to lead work, and enabling them to play an active part in revolution and production.

For the past two years, the electro-mechanical industrial system of Soochow municipality has promoted a number of new cadres from the workers to reinforce or refill leading positions at various levels. At present, some 39 percent of all cadres from the workshop upward in the whole system are new cadres. These new cadres, coming from the frontlines of production, possess rich practical experience. They are full of vigor, stand solidly on the ground and are willing to work. Party organizations at various levels are conscientiously grasping firmly the work of directing the reading and study of these new cadres.

Since 1972, the electro-mechanical industrial bureau has in succession held five terms of reading class to take in new cadres for the study of such works as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" They have also regularly organized the new cadres to exchange study experience, and helped them to grasp and apply Marxism better and do their work in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

Ch'eng Chien-kuo, an old worker of the Soochow Motive Power Machine Plant, has been acting as the director of the gasoline engine workshop. In the early part of 1972, the upper level handed an assignment to this workshop calling for an increase in gasoline engine production to double that of 1971. Some of the cadres had not enough confidence in fulfilling such a heavy task, and thought of making a request to the upper level for an additional score of workers. Faced with this situation, Ch'eng Chien-kuo could not make up his mind.

In the reading and study, the Party committee helped him to study seriously such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," and enabled him to realize that only by going deep into reality for investigation and modestly learning from the masses could initiative in directing work be won. Thereupon, in the attitude of a pupil, he went to a production team to follow the peasants in doing manual labor, carried out investigation and analysis on the work process one by one and sat down for talks together with old master craftsmen. The workers made many good suggestions to Ch'eng Chien-kuo, and on the basis of

the ideas of the working people, he reorganized the production line in the workshop, improved production management and tapped the potential of labor. In that way, under the condition of not increasing personnel, this workshop fulfilled the task of gasoline engine production for 1972 ahead of schedule.

Party committees at various levels in the electro-mechanical industrial system in Soochow municipality pay attention to helping the new cadres to overcome, by means of reading and studying, the tendency of relying purely on past experience in doing things. T'u En-fu, the director of the fitting workshop of the Soochow Switch Plant is a new cadre promoted from the rank of workers. In the 4th quarter of 1972, some of the people in the workshop reported to him that the work for inspecting the switch board could not catch up with the development of production. On the basis of his past experience at the production station, T'u En-fu was of the opinion that the inspection of switch board was simply a matter of connecting the current and looking at the meter, and it would be simple for this to catch up with the development of production. Because of that, he made a criticism of the inspection work. However, the rate of inspection still did not speed up after that. What actually could be the cause?

T'u En-fu went to the inspection team to make investigation, and discovered that he had made a mistake. The reason was, since the beginning of the 4th quarter, the task of production had become very tense. For the sake of speeding up the rate of production, individual comrades responsible for the process of wiring the circuit had neglected quality. The workers in charge of inspection, for the sake of insuring the quality of the switch board, had consciously carried out repairs, and because of that, the rate of inspection was affected.

With the help of the Party organization, T'u En-fu studied seriously the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, and felt that his former experience in dealing with work without proceeding from actual condition was wrong. He voluntarily made an examination of his own mistake, publicized the conscientious and spirit of responsibility to revolution of the inspection workers, and at the same time, paid attention to the work of grasping enterprise management well, establishing and invigorating position responsibility system, and helped the fitters raise the quality of their product. In that way, the rate of switch board inspection was greatly accelerated, and T'u En-fu also improved his leadership level through practice.

Old cadres of Party organizations at various levels on the electro-mechanical industrial front of Soochow municipality are showing voluntary concern over the growth of the new cadres. In the past, Hsü Po-hsing, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Soochow Ball Bearing Plant, was a machine operator. After assuming leadership work, his only thought was to grasp his work well. However, because of his inability to handle properly the relations between revolution and production, the result of his work was not high. Old cadre Ch'en Hsin-pao, the secretary of the Party branch of the plant, thereupon voluntarily looked him up for a talk and used the lesson of his own experience to help him handle correctly the relations

between revolution and production. Since then, Hsü Po-hsing has maintained placing revolution in command of production in his work.

Party organizations at various levels in the electro-mechanical industrial system of Soochow municipality have conscientiously implemented the system of cadres participation in collective productive labor, so that they would not be separated from production, and enabled them from practice to further learn from the working people, and maintain and make manifest the fine style of forging close ties with the people.

* * *

EDUCATION

Initial Results Achieved in the Energetic Development of Factory-Run Schools

- The revolutionary committee of Chuchou municipality acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive on the operation of schools by the people

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) With the development of industrial production, Chuchou municipality, Hunan Province, has whipped up an upsurge in the operation of schools by factories. The large factories and enterprises in the whole municipality have set up 56 schools, 33 of them primary schools and the remaining 23 middle schools. The number of students in these schools makes up 52 percent of the total of in-school students in the whole city. The operation of schools by factories has stimulated the development of education.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive on the promotion of people-run schools, the revolutionary committee of Chuchou municipality along with the responsible persons of various factories and enterprises studied the problem of the development of factory-run schools. On the basis of unified thinking, the relevant departments of the municipal revolutionary committee gave factories energetic support in manpower, material and funds in the operation of schools. The enthusiasm of various factories and mines for running schools was further aroused. In the whole municipality, there soon appeared a new mass-operation-of-schools situation of "a big factory running schools on its own," "small factories running schools jointly" and "factories and communes and brigades running schools jointly." Now, the number of middle-school students in the whole municipality is 2.5 times that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. There is also a big-margin increase in the number of students. In the city, 9-year system education is popularized.

To consolidate and develop factory-run schools, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of school-operation units exercise overall control over schools and, with actual conditions in mind, adopt several patterns of management: Schools run by a factory on its own are taken as a basic-level unit of the factory and placed under the leadership of the factory Party committee. Major problems of school-operation are collectively studied and decided upon by the Party committee. Concrete firm implementation is shared by various departments with a view to unifying leadership politically, unifying use of personnel, unifying arrangements for teaching and production and unifying management of livelihood.

For schools run by small factories jointly, a unified leadership squad made up of representatives, from various factories and a unified teaching force composed of workers, cadres and technicians sent by various factories are set up. Teaching, scientific research and production tasks are arranged by the relevant school on a unified basis. One of the factories is taken

as the basis with others acting in cooperation. Joint management followed the democratic consultation pattern.

The schools jointly run by big and small factories are placed under the concrete management of the big factories but attention is paid to soliciting and respecting the school-operation opinions of small factories. Various school-operating factories and mines have selected a fixed number of elite workers to form a propaganda team to be stationed at a school. Apart from being partially assigned by the state, teachers are mostly selected by factories from among workers, technical personnel and workers' relatives with practical experience.

Factory-run schools also make the fullest use of a factory's favorable conditions and set up a "three-in-one" teaching force composed of workers, technical personnel and existing teachers. Also established is a learn-from-industry-and-from-agriculture base with "three-in-one" combination of teaching, production and scientific research practiced. Effectively changed is the "three-break away" phenomenon found in old schools. The quality of teaching is improved continuously. Many factory-run schools make use of factory workshops to carry out on-the-spot teaching. The students were led to pose problems in practice, seek understanding theoretically and return to practice for a test so that acquired knowledge can be better understood and applied.

The old workers of the electric engineering workshop of T'ienhsin Locomotive Factory of Chuchou lead students in salvaging from the discarded and waste material storehouse five worn motors. In line with the materialistic recognition law about practice, knowledge, again practice and knowledge, an illustrative talk was combined with repairing in giving enlightenment-type teaching. The students were enabled to grasp the principles of electric motors and also receive cherish-state-property education.

To create favorable conditions for teaching, many factories combined small with big classrooms and set up workshop teaching points in the light of the content of teaching. Having regard to teaching, some workshops of the Chuchou Rolling Stock Factory have also established a re-education leadership group. Old workers are made to guide the study effort of students. To integrate better cultural, industrial and agricultural studies, some schools make use of old factory machine tools and odds and ends in setting up school-run factories. Some empty space of the factory area is reclaimed for the establishment of school-run farms. Apart from the fulfillment of teaching and scientific research needs, material wealth is created for the state in a big way. Total value of output of the factory and the farm run by the fraternal school of the Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works in two years has exceeded ¥200,000.

In promoting the operation of schools by factories and by the masses, Chuchou municipality has achieved initial results. Since 1970, various factory-run schools in the whole city have provided over 2,000 middle school graduates for the industrial, agricultural, cultural-educational, sanitary, financial and trade and other fronts. In the three major revolutionary

movements, they are growing luxuriantly. A number of youths have joined the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League to become a backbone force in their production posts. Some are elected to leading squads at various levels.

* * *

Take Operation of Schools by Factories As An Important Task in Popularizing Education

- The Party committee of Sanming district strengthens leadership over the educational revolution. An effective boost is given to the development of education. In the whole area, 55 factories and mines have set up 137 middle and primary schools, with the number of in-school students exceeding 19,000

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party committee of Sanming district, Fukien Province, has seriously strengthened leadership over the educational revolution and taken the operation of educational undertakings by factories (yards) as an important task in popularizing education. After nearly two years of effort, 55 factories (yards) and mines in the whole district have set up 137 middle and primary schools, with an enrollment of over 19,000. An effective boost is provided for the popularization of educational development.

Sanming district is a new rising industrial base. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, many old factories were expanded continuously. A number of medium-sized new factories and mines were also established. The number of workers showed a big increase. With industrial development, more and more workers' children demanded schooling. Therefore, the operation of schools by factories and mines became an urgent problem in popularizing education.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Schools should run factories, and factories should run schools," the Party committee of Sanming district has taken the operation of schools by factories and mines as an important task in popularizing education. On the basis of penetrating investigations and studies, the responsible comrades of the district Party committee repeatedly preached Chairman Mao's educational revolutionary line and criticized the revisionist line for education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking is applied in making clear the dialectical relations between state-run schools and factory- and mine-run schools and the necessity and urgency of operation of schools by factories. The leading comrades of factories and mines are enabled to unify their ideological awareness. There has appeared a situation of factory and mine Party committees energetically concerning themselves with education and factories and mines running schools in a big way and local educational departments taking the initiative to support factory- and mine-run schools.

There is also an excellent situation of "operation of schools by big factories on their own, self-operation of schools by systems, joint operation of schools by small factories, and operation of schools by industry and agriculture on a cooperative basis." Factory- and mine-run schools not only solve the problem of convenient schooling in the neighborhood for the

children of the workers of the relevant units but also take in some of the children of commune and brigade peasants. This helps lighten the state burden and the peasants' burden and cement the ties between workers and peasants. An excellent situation develops in the educational revolution.

To run schools properly, the Party committees of many factories and mines in Sanming district study teaching problems on a regular basis. A standing committee member is put in charge. Some first secretaries act concurrently as school leadership group heads. Many factories and mines have sent out leading cadres to reinforce and strengthen the school leadership. The Party committee of the Sanming Iron and Steel Works has successively assigned seven Party member cadres and 27 League members to school work.

To solve the problem of teachers, the Party committees of many factories and mines select teachers from among workers and technicians with practical experience. Of the 1,000-odd middle and primary school teachers of the factory- and mine-run schools in the whole district, workers represent over 50 percent. After these comrades reached school, the Party committees of various factories and mines showed great concern about the improvement of their political-ideological and professional levels and over their work and livelihood arrangements. They were organized to join workshop workers in a criticize-revisionism and rectification effort and in conducting line education. Because the Party committees of various factories and mines and the broad masses of workers gave teachers concern and help in the political field and in their studies, their work and their livelihood, the overwhelming majority of new teachers are kept content and satisfied with school work. They have the determination to stay loyal to the Party's educational cause. From among them there have appeared a number of elite teachers. Some gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party to become the core of school leadership. The regional educational department also transfers a number of teachers in support of factory- and mine-run schools. In the past two years, the educational departments of Sanming municipality and Yungan hsien alone assigned over 120 teachers to factory-run schools while rendering professional guidance.

* * *

Factories and Mines Must Also Take a Hand in Extracurricular Education

by

The Party Committee of Liaoyüan Silk and Satin Factory, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

Should factories take a hand in extracurricular education? On this point, our awareness follows a process. In 1970, in line with the spirit of the directive of the municipal Party committee, the factory Party committee called upon the workers of the whole factory to take good care of youths' extracurricular education. But some comrades of the Party committee held, "Extracurricular education is the business of schools and neighborhoods. For factories to take up extracurricular education means an extra burden." To a certain extent, this way of thinking hampered our factory's effort to launch extracurricular education for youths. The Party committee of the factory organized Party committee members to study the Party's basic line and to vigorously criticize "the idea of the dying out of class struggle." Everyone's consciousness of line struggle was raised. It was decided to put youth education work on the agenda of the Party committee and put special persons in charge of this task. Our factory staffs every extracurricular "small classroom" of Ch'aoyang Road Primary School with a worker tutor. A total of 160 tutors were so assigned. The responsible comrades of the Party committee take the lead in acting as extracurricular tutors. A great part of the section and office administrative personnel act as extracurricular tutors. Many comrades take the initiative to install in their own homes extracurricular small classrooms. Many favorable conditions are created for small classroom activities.

For youths and adolescents, line education must be conducted so that they could tell the right from the wrong line and forever follow the revolutionary road and be successors to the revolution. Therefore, the first lesson for worker tutors in extracurricular small classrooms has to do with class education. The old workers told youths the sad histories of their own families and tearful tales of their own childhood. The youths and adolescents were taught not to forget class sufferings and to conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raise their own political consciousness and the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas with a view to promoting healthy growth. In line with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the worker tutors organized youths to review socialist cultural lessons and participate in some activities beneficial to society such as sweeping and cleaning work, selecting and retrieving iron and steel scraps, carrying water and cracking firewood for dependents of militarymen and surviving dependents of martyrs, etc. In the light of the features of youths, extracurricular

small classrooms also unfolded various cultural, recreational and athletic activities. Extracurricular small classrooms were run in a lively and dynamic manner.

The students' guardians praised the worker tutors, calling them "extracurricular good teachers."

* * *

South China Province Makes Advance in Education

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 5, 1973)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought school enrolment in south china's kwangtung province up to ten million students, 5.5 times the 1949 figure and over 3 million more than in 1965. worker-people's liberation army propaganda teams and the poor and lower-middle peasants have made great efforts to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education and transform the educational system, teaching principles and methods.

primary education is compulsory, even in out-of-the-way mountain and fishing villages, small islands and regions inhabited by national minority people. over 90 per cent of the children are in class. the total number of primary school pupils comes to 7.22 million, 1.06 million more than in 1965. 70 per cent of the communes have senior middle schools and 80 per cent of the production brigades have junior middle school classes attached to primary schools. the number of middle school students is 4.3 times that in 1965.

under the rule by the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries, there were only a few schools and they were for the children of exploiting classes.

the chuang and yao autonomous county in the northern part of the province had no secondary school at all before liberation. the six primary schools had less than 300 pupils. efforts were made to develop education in this mountainous region after liberation. at present, 93 per cent of the school-age children in the region are enrolled. the number of middle school students is seven times that in 1965.

hainan island now has 301 middle schools with a total of 220,000 students as against 33 with 18,000 students in 1952. the li and miao autonomous chou on the island has set up a middle school in every commune. the students total 60,000.

universities and colleges have undergone an all-round readjustment since the great proletarian cultural revolution. new specialities have been added. the isolation of students and faculty from proletarian politics, practice and the workers and peasants, characteristic of the old universities, has been ended. chungshan university added to its specialities biochemical microbiology, entomology and medicinal herbs, closely links with current work. as a result, the university has achieved remarkable successes in teaching and research in the past few years. chungshan medical college sent teachers and students to rural areas and factories where they set up teaching bases

combined with medical work and research. since 1969, they have trained over 3,000 medical workers for the rural areas and factories, treated 2.4 million cases and performed 54,000 operations. in this way, the teachers and students remould their world outlook and put teaching and research work on a sound footing.

TACHING OILFIELD

Victory of Dialectical Materialism

-- Third of a Series on Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jan. 5, 1973)

the
wells in taching, which went into operation in 1960, have maintained a natural flow at about the original pressure of the sub-surface strata and output has increased by a wide margin every year since then.

this is, the taching workers say, because of the study of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". this has armed them with the dialectical materialist viewpoint in analysing and solving problems.

taching was the first large oilfield ever found in china. in the course of its development, there was a struggle between dialectical materialism and subjective idealism and between creativeness and foreign conventions around how to determine oil-bearing formations and the methods of working them. under the leadership of the oilfield party committee, workers, technicians and cadres have done systematic surveys and evolved techniques suited to the specific conditions.

the oilfield was opened at a time when the country urgently needed oil. but as a socialist country, china must protect the underground resources which belong to the people; it must not follow the predatory, imperialist ways of oil extraction which might produce quick results, but would do long-range damage to production. taking into consideration both present and future interests, the party committee set the principle of operation that would ensure high and stable output over the long run.

the party committee led workers and technicians in studying the history of more than 20 foreign oilfields, while summing up china's own experience. this led

to the conclusion that the key measure was to inject water into the oil strata early so as to maintain the pressure and keep the oil flowing.

but early injection of water has unfavourable aspects. in some cases, the water may destroy the well.

the workers and technicians analysed taching's original underground pressure. a meeting was called by the party committee to discuss methods of early water injection. the workers, technicians and cadres taking part in the meeting were determined to follow chairman mao's teachings and do away with all fetishes and emancipate the mind. they decided to open a test area to find their way.

they succeeded in maintaining the pressure and output rose steadily. but water in fact did gush out too early in some wells. the workers and technicians investigated and found that the quantity of water injected was not coordinated with the permeability of formations. when little water was pumped into a formation with limited permeability, it had little effect in increasing pressure. a large amount of water injected into a highly permeable formation moved fast and more oil flowed, but the percentage of water was sometimes as high as 100 per cent.

chairman mao teaches: "we must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. in given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." the study of this teaching helped the workers and technicians see the favourable and unfavourable aspects of water, and the need to control the quantity injected.

after 1,018 experiments over a period of eight months, they worked out a device to regulate the amount of water injected into oil formations with different permeability.

but a new contradiction emerged. the pressure in some wells was erratic and output was unstable. they found the reason to be the uncontrolled quantity of oil extracted. some good formations yielded more oil than the water injected, causing the pressure to drop. if this continued, the wells would no longer benefit from early water injection. starting in 1965, they readjusted the oil output of each formation and achieved a balance between the quantity of oil extracted and that of water injected. the steady pressure resulted in high stable output.

one reason for the constant improvements in extraction was their clear understanding of the geological conditions based on investigations.

instead of the conventional ways of drawing up their plan according to a general view, which is obtained from

propositions and average calculations based on a few sample wells, the young geological workers in taching developed their own methods.

the study of chairman mao's teachings on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge showed them that book knowledge and calculations alone would not give them a correct understanding of the oilfield. they must make investigations and accumulate detailed data. hundreds of technicians went among the workers, living and working with them. in drilling any well, they would get 20 items of information and 72 figures. in order to determine the exact proportions of oil and water in oil strata under original conditions, a woman geologist and a dozen young technicians worked hard for two months and solved 101 difficulties before they invented an efficient method for taking a core sample. this brought a recovery rate of from 95 to 100 per cent. they also worked out ways to obtain correct figures and data quickly.

within a few years they collected more than 400,000 facts and figures and tens of thousands of metres of cores for sample studies and worked out ten thousand kilometres of curves on graphs giving information on the situation underground. basing themselves on this material, they did half a million core sample analysis, 1.6 million analytical tests and 20 million comparisons of subsurface strata. this enabled them to map out a scientific exploration plan. they evolved a new theory for knowing oil-bearing formations.

in line with "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", they have worked to constantly improve their information about oil-bearing formations. for instance, they drilled some wells on the basis of available data and then studied the wells to enrich the data before they decided which strata to be tapped first. the process was repeated on more wells. this enabled them to improve their exploration plan.

following chairman mao's teaching "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice", the workers of taching have over the past few years worked on transforming oil-bearing formations. they want not only to extract more oil from good formations, but find ways to get a higher rate of recovery for the poor ones.

New Type Socialist Oilfield

-- Fourth in a Series on Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jan. 6, 1973)

taching oilfield has been built to combine industry with agriculture and town with countryside. while oil workers manage towering oil derricks and rows of wells, members of their families work in the fields around. taching produces 25,000 tons of grain and 30,000 tons of vegetables every year, apart from supplying the state with a great quantity of oil.

the workers, staff members and their families live in more than 100 village-like residential centres scattered throughout the oilfield.

not far from the administration building is a village with well over 1,300 households and 5,500 members of workers' families. the village has production teams working 466 hectares of farmland.

the village is surrounded by poplars and its neat streets are flanked by one-storeyed clay and brick dwellings. there are markets, grain shops, bookstores, a department store, a post office and a bank and other facilities, including tailors, barbers and bath houses. a primary school and a nursery have enabled workers' wives to have the time to take part in collective productive labour, mostly in farm production. the village has a hospital with over 40 beds. there are also small workshops turning out edible oil, wines, soy sauce, beancurd and flour run by workers' family members with technical help from workers.

smaller villages about two kilometres off around bigger villages have similar facilities and all are linked by roads.

when they first arrived, the workers, technicians and cadres lived in tents which they pitched on the grassland near the work sites. the thought uppermost in their minds was to produce oil for the state as soon as possible. the oilfield party committee in the autumn of 1960 organized the workers and staff members to put up housing before winter. in a short time, large numbers of simple adobe houses were built. later, as more wives and family members arrived, the future layout of the oilfield buildings was discussed.

basing themselves on foreign conventions, some people proposed that a sizable city be built for the petroleum centre since it would have several hundred thousand people. their initial design called for putting up a "petroleum city" where the workers would live 30 kilometres from the oilfield. the oilfield party committee and the workers

voiced firm opposition. such a project, they pointed out, would require large state investment and ran counter to the principle of industry, thrift and plain living. furthermore, if the residential area was to be far from the oilfield, the workers had to spend much time on their way and their wives would have to stay at home and become mere consumers.

the oilfield party committee adopted a different plan in line with chairman mao's teaching "step by step, big enterprises like the wuhan iron and steel company can be built up as integrated complexes" and "to some extent, such big enterprises should engage in agriculture, trade, education and military training as well as industry." since the oil wells and factories were scattered and there were large tracts of open-land, the committee decided to build the workers' housing near the wells and factories. members of their families could farm. this method would benefit production, be convenient for the workers and lessen the gap between town and countryside.

under the leadership of the party organizations, the workers and their families used clay, turf and oil residue to build neat rows of adobe houses covering over one million square metres of floor space. eighty per cent of the building materials were local. the workers' housing, plus the oil exploitation research institute, the oilfield designing institute, the petroleum engineering institute and the welfare establishments, in all accounted for only nine per cent of the total investment in building the oilfield.

as production grew, the workers replaced the adobe houses with one-storeyed houses built of kiln and earthern bricks, made by the workers and their families.

most of the family members came from working people's families. they decided to reclaim land, grow crops and contribute their share.

fifty-year-old hsueh kuei-fang pioneered the efforts. she and four other housewives set out with spades and bedding, rigged up a tent in the wilderness and started reclaiming the land. their example fired the revolutionary enthusiasm of others who began farming and side-line production on a large scale.

the taching party committee helped them study chairman mao's works, explained the oilfield building plan to them and encouraged them in their efforts. nurseries, canteens, tailor teams and other services were set up for their convenience.

by 1965, more than 90 per cent of all the able-bodied members of workers' families had joined. two-thirds of them took part in farming, side-line production or service trades; the others in road-building or subsidiary work necessary for the oilfield. they produced more than 20,000

tons of grain, 15,000 tons of vegetables and 125 tons of poultry, eggs and meat that same year.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has enhanced the political consciousness of the workers and their families, who have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, criticized revisionism and made remarkable progress in oilfield development, agriculture and side-line production. they have reclaimed 20,000 hectares of land and set up more than 100 small factories, which use waste water, exhaust gas and residue discharged in the process of oil refining as well as other material to produce chemical fertilizer, wax, pharmaceuticals, soap, roofing felt, electric bulbs, screws and other goods.

the family members engaged in factory work, service trades, farming or as school teachers are all paid under a work-point system conforming to the principle "to each according to his work". the total income of a production team, after the payment of agricultural tax and setting aside necessary expenditures and public reserve and welfare funds, is distributed among the team members according to their work points.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, members of workers' families have become an important force in the growth of the oilfield. imbued with a collective spirit, they are united as one, work hard and help one another. most of the leading cadres of the villages and other residential centres are from the workers' families. they are also represented on the revolutionary committees at all levels in the taching oilfield. some of them, who are party members, have been elected to party committees at various levels.

FARM MACHINES

Machine Industry in South China Region Helps Agriculture

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 5, 1973)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china machine-ploughed 28 per cent more farmland in 1972 than in 1971 and the acreage irrigated by machinery increased by 11.1 per cent.

the regional machinery industry turned out 23 to 60 per cent more pumps, diesel engines, tractors and hand tractors and over 100 per cent more tractor-drawn ploughs and harrows in 1972. these products had a better quality with lower cost.

when severe drought hit the region in the spring and summer of 1972, workers from machine-building departments did all-round farm machinery repairs throughout the region. this enabled the peasants to irrigate over 260,000 hectares in good time.

workers of farm machinery building industry aimed at turning out more efficient machines suitable to local conditions. the three hand tractor plants used suggestions from poor and lower-middle peasants to decrease the weight of their products by 30 per cent while increasing the capacity of the diesel engines from 8 h.p. to 12 h.p. each. workers and technicians of the rice-transplanter enterprises and scientific research departments added another row to the five-row hand-operated rice transplanter. it is smaller and lighter.

machine industry departments in 1972 helped 206 communes and 522 production brigades build farm machinery repair stations and centres, and trained technicians. they assembled over 1,400 pieces of equipment to do small repairs. every county in the region has a farm machinery repairing-building plant and 70 per cent of the commune have farm machinery repair stations.

AGRICULTURE

Young Educated Northwest China Peasant Develops New Wheat Strain

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 5, 1973)

a new wheat strain bred by an educated young peasant in northwest china has been popularized in seven counties in wheat-producing shensi and honan provinces. it gives more than 20 per cent above local strains.

the strain "kuantsun no. 1" was developed in the kuantsun brigade in shensi province after a dozen years of experiments. use of the strain and other measures enabled the brigade to increase its yield from 1.5 to 4 tons per hectare. the brigade was hit by frost, a dry spell and insect pests in 1972, but the yield reached 3.75 tons per hectare.

pu chen-fa, who finished school in 1961 when he was 20 years old, was inspired by chairman mao's teaching "our country side is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full". he asked to be sent back to his village to take part in farming. the wheat yield was low despite fertile soil. after making investigation, he decided that the degenerating and impure wheat seeds used locally would have to be replaced for the yield to rise. encouraged by experienced peasants, he set about making experiments.

at first he crossbred different strains in seven combinations. but many ears of the hybrids had no grain. the brigade party branch urged him to continue the experiments, helped him organize an experimental group and allocated three hectares of land for experimental purposes. pu chen-fa and the group conscientiously studied the theory of mutations in hybridization and used it to guide seed selection. they were able to shorten the period for breeding new generations of hybrids and stabilize their characteristics sooner. after six years of experiments, they produced the "kuantsun no. 1" which is more resistant to cold, drought, lodging and pests.

in order to find parent plants, pu chen-fa would work the whole day in the fields under the scorching sun. at night, he buried himself in books on agronomy.

before every wheat harvest, he invited experienced peasants, cadres and technicians to the experimental plot to make comments on the strains cultivated. he carefully noted down advanced experience on his visits to other places.

many research institutes and commune or brigade research groups in 25 provinces and municipalities have written him asking for wheat seeds he has bred. over the past two years, the brigade has supplied 150 tons of "kuantsun no. 1" seed to the state.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

China Tops 1972 Timber Felling Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1973)

china met its timber felling plan for 1972 ahead of schedule and produced eight per cent more than in 1971.

the major timber areas of heilungkiang and kirin provinces registered their highest average daily output. fukien, kiangsi, chekiang, szechwan, hupeh and kansu met the year's quota one or two months ahead of time.

timber felling administrations strengthened management. ten provinces, including heilungkiang, kirin and fukien, exchanged experience in this respect at a meeting last september in a timber felling area in the lesser khingan mountains. this helped to step up output.

multiple use is made of timber resources in response to the diversified needs of the state and people. heilungkiang province has set up 1,400 factories and workshops to produce pulp, fibre board, furniture, chemicals and charcoal. fukien province has built 110 factories making a dozen products including railway ties, plywood, fibre board, tannin, resin, turpentine and active carbon. attention has also been paid to forest regeneration.

POTATO CROP

Inner Mongolia Gets Good Potato Harvest

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 6, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region, one of northern china's major potato producers, wrested a good potato harvest in 1972.

potatoes account for 10 per cent of the total food-crop area in this region. the peasants have introduced or evolved 100 new good strains in the past few years and over 30 of them have been popularized.

output rose after liberation but the problems of potato degeneration and rot remained. agricultural scientific departments in inner mongolia began research work in sexual hybridization in 1953. with the poor and lower-middle peasants of fengchen county, the scientists were able to halt degeneration and increase output by 30 to 70 and even 100 per cent. the party

committees at all levels and scientific research departments widely popularized their experience by on-the-spot meetings to pass on advanced technique. now every brigade of the region has a potato experimental plot. one such plot yielded five tons per mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) both in 1971 and 1972.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 5, 1973)

hsieh pang-chih, ambassador of the people's republic of china to afghanistan, left here for home today.

senior officials of the afghan foreign ministry and diplomatic envoys of a number of friendly countries came to the chinese embassy here to bid farewell to the ambassador.

ambassador hsieh pang-chih gave a farewell reception here on the evening of december 30.

present at the reception were mohammad omar wardak, president of the house of the people, abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of elders, sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association, abdul wahid sorabi, minister of planning, sabahuddin kushakaki, minister of information and culture, other senior officials and high ranking officers as well as members of parliament.

present also were members of the afghanistan-china friendship association, prominent personages, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Tirana Meeting of Friendship between Albanian and Chinese Peoples, Armies

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 5, 1973)

a meeting of friendship between the two peoples and the two armies of albania and china was held by the political department of the albanian people's army at the central house of the people's army here yesterday, according to a.t.a.

cadres of the albanian ministry of people's defence and of the tirana garrison were present.

the meeting was presided over by rahman peristaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army of albania.

hito cako, deputy leader of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania which had visited china not long ago and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, delivered a speech at the meeting.

he said that the fraternal chinese people have achieved great successes in all fields of life and in industry, agriculture, etc.

comrade hito cako said: everywhere it went, the delegation was accorded a very warm and friendly welcome by the chinese people and armymen. this manifests the great fraternal revolutionary friendship between the people and armies of the two countries, a friendship forged by the communist party of china and the albanian party of labour, by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

in his speech, comrade ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania, warmly praised the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

First Argentine Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1973)

d. eduardo bradley, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of argentina to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by train today.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Argentine Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met d. eduardo bradley, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of argentina to china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jan. 5, 1973)

losonczi pal, president of the presidium of the hungarian people's republic, received and had a friendly talk here today with chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien who will be leaving his post for home.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Government Air Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1973)

an air delegation of the government of italy led by general felice santini arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang chien-kung and hsu wei-chin.

alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy here, was present.

Italian Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1973)

italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party arrived in peking at noon today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese minister of foreign affairs.

the distinguished italian guests were welcomed at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin.

there is a traditional friendship between the people of china and italy, and the relations between the two countries have been further developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations. foreign minister giuseppe medici said to chi peng-fei at planeside: "we have brought with us the regards of the italian people for the chinese people. i believe that our coming talks will be beneficial." the chinese foreign minister thanked him and said: "we welcome you to visit china."

at the airport were leading members of departments concerned wang lei, ma jen-hui, ku wen-hua, chang cheng-teh, li hsi-fu, hsieh li, wang tung, hsiao teh, peng chin-po and chu chuan-hsien.

on hand were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, officials of the italian embassy in peking, and general felice santini, leader of the air delegation of the government of italy.

a number of other diplomatic envoys in peking were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Two Japanese Friendship Groups to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with two japanese friendship groups to china. they are the japan-china friendship workers' visiting group of japan with ichiro koike as leader and susumu shimada as secretary-general, and the japanese students' friendship group to china with kyoko kato as leader, osamu igarashi as deputy leader and koji kimura as secretary-general.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Premier Receives Chinese Television Technological Delegation

(NCNA-English - Pyongyang, Jan. 5, 1973)

kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, received this afternoon the visiting chinese television technological delegation led by tung lin and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were kim si hak, chairman, and kim chang ho, vice-chairman, of the korean central broadcasting committee, and chang hsu-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG National Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 5, 1973)

the national table tennis delegation of the federal republic of germany led by jupp schlaf and gert dieter elling wound up its friendly visit to china and left shanghai for home by plane today.

the table tennis delegation arrived here from kwangchow on january 1.

in shanghai, the f.r.g. delegation played two friendly matches with the shanghai table tennis team and the chinese national team.

wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chang ching-piao, a standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee, watched the matches respectively. the fine skills displayed by players of both countries were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the f.r.g. men's team won from the shanghai team 5:4 and lost to the chinese national team 2:5. in the two women's team matches, which were played according to the swaythling cup system, the visitors conceded to the shanghai team and the chinese national team 2:5 and

1:5 respectively. in the two women's singles matches, lin fu-mei of china defeated both diane schoeler and kirsten krueger.

the f.r.g. table tennis delegation also played two matches in kwangchow.

in kwangchow and shanghai, the f.r.g. sportsmen were honoured at banquets given by local branches of the chinese table tennis association. the guests also visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest there.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 18, 1973 No. 5298

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Leading Members of Party Committee of A Certain PLA Regiment Conscientiously Study New Year's Day Editorial and Are Determined To Grasp Criticism against Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 7, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, January 6, 1973) In the course of studying the New Year's Day editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao, leading members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the People's Liberation Army, adhering to the spirit of the editorial, review and sum up their work done in the past year. They are determined, in the new year to come, to go on grasping firmly and well and attaching prime importance to the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, to make strenuous efforts to raise the political level and the level of military skills of the army unit, and to push the army unit forward in its advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's line of army building.

In the past year, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decide everything," the Party committee of this regiment held three study classes to organize the broad masses of cadres to read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, and apply the revolutionary Marxist doctrine in repeatedly criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes and revisionist absurdities trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

On this basis, this regiment intensively aroused the broad masses of its commanders and fighters five times to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Through repeated criticism, the commanders and fighters

further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, aroused their revolutionary spirit and strove to accomplish various tasks.

Last year, this regiment accomplished the annual training plan one month ahead of schedule. The commanders and fighters have generally raised their tactical and technical levels. In the year-end examination and rating, the whole regiment scored excellent results. This regiment also accomplished its tasks of construction work, crop growing and sideline occupations with excellent results and aided local industrial and agricultural production by supplying more than 5,000 man-days of labor, contributing its strength toward socialist construction.

While studying the New Year's Day editorial, members of the Party committee of this regiment review the achievements made in various branches of work in the past year. They understand more deeply that only by making a success of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and raising the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines would it be possible to develop various branches of work briskly. They indicate that in the new year to come, we must attach prime importance to the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, conscientiously organize the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," to grasp the essence of the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i, criticize it penetratingly and thoroughly, uncover its counter-revolutionary conspiracy and eradicate its pernicious influence, and to carry the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work through to the end!

Through last year's practice, leading members of the Party committee of this regiment deeply understand that they must make strenuous efforts to study the Marxist doctrine if they want to make a success of the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work. They seriously examine their state of reading and study in the past year in conjunction with the study of the New Year's Day editorial. Through attending reading classes held by the higher levels and through private study, members of this Party committee have generally finished reading the several works by Marx and Lenin specified by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's works.

While grasping private study, members of the Party committee also adopt such means as holding reading classes and running evening schools to train more than 200 instructors for the companies, thereby bringing about a new situation of the movement to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's though

After studying the New Year's Day editorial, members of the Party committee expressed that, in the new year to come, they definitely would go further to carry out study with better results, to combine reading closely with the criticism against revisionism, apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in penetratingly and thoroughly criticizing, from the political,

ideological and theoretical angles, the revisionist absurdities trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and draw a clear distinction between the correct line and the wrong line, so as to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with still better results.

Transmitted by the New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao, Chairman Mao's teaching "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek domination of others," inspires all members of the regiment Party committee. They not only take the lead in study but also go deeply into the companies to popularize and explain it to the broad masses of cadres and fighters. Now, the officers and men of the whole regiment, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, seriously examine and sum up their work done in the past year. They are determined, under the current excellent situation, to carry on the style of being modest and prudent and working hard, to carry out the work of the army unit with better results, to improve the political and military qualities of the army unit, to heighten vigilance, to strengthen war preparations, and to make new contributions while holding their positions in defense of the motherland.

* * *

REPUDIATE-REVISIONISM

Leading Members of CCP T'aichou Municipal Committee Read Books Seriously While Criticizing Revisionism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," leading members of the CCP committee of T'aichou municipality, Kiangsu Province, persevere in work and study and diligently read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. In close conjunction with the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, they take the emphatic solution of problems of orientation and line as the clear target of study, thereby strengthening ideological and theoretical building of the municipal committee and giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production of the whole municipality.

Work in A Concrete Way, Lay A Good Foundation

The majority of the comrades among the leading members of T'aichou municipal committee belonged to a relatively low cultural level and had a relatively poor theoretical foundation. In the course of reading, they once showed impatience and fear of hardship. In view of these two tendencies they repeatedly criticized the absurdities of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the question of study, and came to realize that: The Marxist doctrine is a revolutionary science. Only by working conscientiously and not perfunctorily, systematically and not by fits and starts, and concretely and perseveringly can we really learn something.

For this reason, when they study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, they persevere in reading these works one by one, studying the problems one after another, and making clear the viewpoints one by one. To acquire more knowledge and deepen their understanding, they take six works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, including the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution," as the foundation, and do their best to read through these works generally and carefully and in relation to their problems.

While reading works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, they also learn some world history, Chinese history, natural science and culture. They come to understand that: Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought have developed during the protracted struggle against opportunism of various shapes and colors. Some of the basic principles and concepts of Marxism cannot be made clear by studying one book or one article alone, but by reading a book repeatedly, reading a few books and studying other relevant articles, and only by so doing can we get a general idea of these principles and concepts.

In the course of reading and study, leading members of T'aichou municipal committee realize that: The works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao are permeated from beginning to end by the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist viewpoints, the viewpoints of classes and class struggle, and the

revolutionary, critical viewpoint of struggle between the two lines. Only by deeply understanding these basic viewpoints shall we have a weapon for criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work and can we build up our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

Put the Stress on Private, Study, Study Perseveringly and Unremittingly

In reading and study, cadres in active service should put the stress on private study and cultivate the habit of independent thinking. In doing private study perseveringly, it is valuable to do so consciously. Their consensus is that when they are conscious in doing study, they can spare time to read books seriously no matter how busy their work may be. After raising their consciousness, they grasp moments in the mornings and evenings and squeeze out some time at noon, and therefore could spare much more time for private study than for the specified group study.

They said, "A very important thing as to whether we can persevere in private study is whether we know ourselves well and whether we can really see the importance of study from the high plane of the line struggle."

With this understanding, they constantly approach their study and work from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two." They are not worried when they cannot produce good results for the time being. They do not stop when meeting with difficulties. They are not conceited when having made achievements.

Private study must be carried out in a planned way and progress step by step. How should a plan be drawn up? Their experience is that: A plan should be drawn up in accordance with, first, the requirements set by the higher level, second, the needs of work and, third, one's own foundation. One should concentrate one's energies on the aspect which they may find it necessary to understand more deeply.

They adopt the method of group report on the state of private study and exchange their experience in study, so as to urge one another to make progress and raise their level of private study continuously. Besides putting the stress on private study, leading members of T'aichou municipal committee carry out group study by half-day sessions on two days each week, and hold an all-round discussion at the end of each month. Where necessary and possible, they will hold reading classes and organize the responsible comrades of Party committees at all levels to attend these classes. Each class will last for one week and lay emphasis on making clear one or two problems.

Link Study with Realities, Pay Attention To Applying What One Has Learned

"It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." What the leading members of T'aichou municipal committee have learned is that: To study the Marxist doctrine is

a course of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge," repetition from beginning to end, and continuous improvement. In linking theory with reality, effort should be made first to master theory. Half-baked theoretical knowledge will result in wavering in the course of practice.

After studying "The State and Revolution" and the Party's basic line, a leading member understood the importance of grasping class struggle and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. He once went to help a factory which had not lifted the lid on class struggle for a long time in the past. He made strenuous efforts, but the problem remained unresolved. What was the reason? He studied afresh works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and came again to this factory. Applying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, he acquired concrete understanding of the laws and characteristics of class struggle in this factory. In the light of the actual conditions, he implemented Chairman Mao's line and policies of struggle against the enemy. Eventually, the lid of class struggle was lifted and the development of revolution and production in this unit was promoted. After that, he deeply realized that: If one knows what the basic Marxist principle is but does not know why it is so, one cannot fulfill the purpose as expected in practice.

In linking theory with reality, it is at present necessary to pay particular attention to linking the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style with reality. The consensus of the leading members of T'aichou municipal committee was: If we only read books and do not criticize revisionism, we shall fail to distinguish between the right and the wrong lines, and this is the widest gap between theory and reality.

In the course of reading, they constantly read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the light of the reactionary absurdities trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. For instance, when dealing with the problems of power and political power, they studied Lenin's "The State and Revolution," "On the Dual Power" and "On Slogans," and relevant works by Stalin and Chairman Mao. Proceeding from the viewpoint that the line decides everything, the viewpoint that the Party leads everything, the viewpoint of mass dictatorship, and the viewpoint of continuing revolution and correctly handling the two qualitatively different contradictions, they understood rather systematically the doctrines of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and criticized the relevant absurditie trumpeted by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby drawing a clear line of demarcation between the two political powers.

They said: "Reading books in conjunction with the criticism against revisionism brings about many good things. It is possible to urge ourselves to read more books and to make clear some theoretical problems and also, in the course of practice, to understand what we should oppose and what we should advocate, to distinguish between the right and the wrong, to master the policies and to do our work well."

In the course of criticism against revisionism, they learned from Engels' spirit of "eating a sour apple" when he criticized Dühring. The more difficult the problem they met with in the course of criticism, the harder they worked. They also combined reading with investigation and study and deepened their understanding of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, so as to exercise better command over the three great revolutionary movements.

* * *

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Energetically Lead Youths Onto the Red and Expert Road

- Party organizations at various levels in Hsishao hsien strengthen leadership over the Communist Youth League in a practical way

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, January 6, 1973) Party organizations at various levels in Hsinshao hsien, Hunan Province, strengthen leadership over the Communist Youth League in a practical manner and conduct penetrating ideological and political line education for the broad masses of League cadres, League members and young people. They are enabled to grow healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Last year, over 480 League members of the whole hsien joined the Communist Party and more than 6,500 young people the CYL.

In early June last year, on the basis of League rectification, a League committee was established in Hsinshao hsien. The Party committee of Hsinshao hsien further strengthened leadership over the CYL. The standing committee of the Party committee met on five occasions to discuss League work. The responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee also constantly attended League hsien committee meetings. While making a work check at the lower levels, they looked into League work. Under the inspiration of the hsien Party committee, Party organizations at various levels seriously strengthened leadership over the CYL.

To raise the consciousness of League cadres in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, the Party committee of Hsinshao hsien has since last year held League cadres' training classes for two terms and organized them to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and given them ideological and political line education. Through such media as rotary training classes, reading classes, etc., Party committees at various levels have trained over 8,290 cadres at and above the League branch secretary level.

In their work, the responsible comrades of Party organizations at various levels personally give League cadres help and education. Lung Chin-lien, a member of the hsien League committee, was a new cadre. The CCP committee of Hsinshao hsien arranged for her to work in a brigade where a hsien Party committee deputy secretary stayed at a selected point. Last year, during the summer harvest distribution, she felt the summer harvest was not all that counted and that advance distribution might as well be not taken too seriously since a year-end general distribution was to be effected. Therefore without consulting with the production team cadres and commune members, she worked out an advance distribution program for the even distribution of grain according to the number of persons. When this program was handed to commune members for discussion, many said that this was incompatible with the principle of distribution according to labor. After the hsien Party committee

deputy secretary learned about this, he joined her in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "From the masses and to the masses" and the Party's rural economic policies. She was helped toward a further understanding of the relations between policy and the line. With Lung Chin-lien's awareness heightened, the cadres and commune members felt very satisfied.

Party organizations at various levels in Hsinshao hsien constantly invited old workers, old poor peasants and old cadres to recall the miserable past in the light of the sweet present and recount revolutionary traditions. Concrete living class education was conducted for the broad masses of League members and youths. For a time, some commune members of Hsiungchia brigade, Tuch'iao commune, held that after a class purge, the class enemy had become "honest." They thus developed inertia.

In August last year, they were at the height of an anti-drought battle. A handful of class enemies took advantage of this opportunity to incite people to one-sided concentration on sidelines. The hsien Party committee secretary who stayed at a selected point here joined the Party branch of the brigade in organizing the brigade's League members and youths to look into the fact of the class enemy carrying out disruptive activities and to unfold penetrating mass criticism. The younger generation was enabled to understand further the protracted and complex nature of class struggle. The youths and commune members of the whole brigade got united more closely in fighting drought. A bumper harvest was achieved.

Guiding youths onto the red and expert road is an important aspect of the effort of the Party organizations at various levels in Hsinshao hsien to strengthen CYL work. Three workers of the Ts'aihungt'ang Shop of Huach'iao commune are all young people. They held that there were no prospects for them in the tight little world of counter work. In their work, they lacked the spirit of being serious and responsible and assiduous in research.

Once, in making procurement, they collected the wrong variety of wild-growing medicinal herbs. Therefore, they refrained from collecting further medicinal herbs and wild-growing plants that they knew nothing about. After discovering the situation, responsible comrade of the Party branch of the brigade came to this shop to help them study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Serve the people wholeheartedly" and encourage them to take up professional studies assiduously. He also personally led these several young people uphill to collect medicinal herbs and wild-growing plants. After a period of practice, they were familiar with over 180 varieties of wild-growing plants and medicinal herbs. Added to the procurement list of the shop were 67 varieties. The volume procured doubled.

The Party organizations at various levels of this hsien also seriously teach the broad masses of youths on the forefront of agricultural production to energetically contribute toward the building of new socialist villages. Now the broad masses of youths in the whole hsien have established over 1,660 scientific test groups to become a strong backbone force in

conducting agricultural scientific experiments. The League branch of Lishan brigade of Hsint'ienpu commune led the youths to cultivate various kinds of experimental plots totalling 185 mow. An impetus was provided for the production of agricultural crops.

* * *

Seriously Conduct Ideological and Line Education for Youths

- In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the Mutual Aid Cooperative of Shehung hsien strengthens leadership over CYL organizations. The broad masses of young people are enabled to grow healthily in the three major revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, January 6, 1973) The Party committee of Mutual Aid Commune of Shehung hsien, Szechwan Province, strengthens leadership over youth work and constantly guides CYL organizations to give League members and young commune members ideological and political line education. The broad masses of young people in the whole commune are growing healthily and beautifully in the three major revolutionary movements.

The Party committee of Mutual Aid Commune and the Party branches of various brigades all have a member in charge of youth work. For over one year and more, the Party committee of the commune has held in succession a study class for seven terms. The CYL members are organized to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. A core work force is trained for League organizations.

Mutual Aid Commune has a total of over 1,500 people, of which more than 300 are League members. Most of these youths were born in the new society and raised under the red banner, and lacked class struggle experience. Therefore, in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the commune led League organizations to give League members and youths constant education in the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. The aim was to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

For over one year, the Party committee successively invited seven old poor peasants gripped with bitter memories and great hatred against the old society to make 17 recall-bitter-past-in-light-of-sweet-present reports for the benefit of the youths. The youths were organized to compare the new society with the old in vigorously criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The League committee of the commune also collected from local poor and lower-middle peasants who were exploited and oppressed in the old society a large collection of articles such as usurious-interest loan receipts, contracts on sales of slaves, human finger ends voluntarily cut off as a means of avoiding the Kuomintang reactionary group's conscription of able-bodied people, broken rice-begging bowls, bamboo baskets, etc. A class education exhibition was held. Those commune members who were subject to direct persecution in former years were invited to give descriptions on the spot. These activities gave the broad masses of League members and youths profound class education.

A League member of the No. 13 production team of the No. 1 brigade was for a time not content to remain an agricultural producer. At the class education exhibition, he saw for himself the wooden bowl and broken basket which he and his mother used for begging before liberation and the bedraggled drape he had on in childhood. He was suddenly moved to tears. In front of these articles, he indignantly condemned the vicious crimes of the old society and vigorously criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in their vain attempt to topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Thereafter, he was keen on work and took the lead in doing labor. He won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The Party committee of Mutual Aid Commune constantly put League members and young commune members on the forefront of the three major movements to allow their tempering and growth in struggle. Last year, the commune suffered from a spell of serious drought. Some difficulties were thrown in the way of agricultural production. At the time, a handful of class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to stir up a sinister trend in a vain attempt to wreck the anti-drought struggle. The Party committee of this commune seized upon this incident and organized League members and youths in time to study the Party's basic line and unfold revolutionary mass criticism. The class enemy's sabotage plot was dashed to pieces. The victory of this struggle aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of League members and youths. They became a strong shock force in the anti-drought struggle.

To channel water for irrigation purposes, the No. 1 brigade of the commune was to dig an 80-odd-meter long tunnel. Eighteen League members and youths took the initiative to sign up to form a shock team. Divided into three groups, the team fought day and night by turns. After half a month and more of struggle, at last a tunnel was built. From over 10 li away water was led in. Timely seedling transplanting was assured for over 200 mow of rice fields.

Because the Party committee of the commune leads the CYL organizations to strengthen ideological and political line education for League member and youths, the broad masses of League members and youths of Mutual Aid Commune are full of vim and vigor and radiant and cheerful in spirit. They are growing healthily in the three major revolutionary movements. In the past one year and more, 190 youths in the whole commune have joined the CYL and 19 League members the Communist Party. 107 League members have become the leadership core of brigades and production teams.

* * *

VETERAN CADRES

Continuously Maintain Ebullient Revolutionary Spirit and the Style of Hard Struggle

- Some old cadres of Chinchou area who participated in the Battle of Liaohsi work industriously and assiduously, live a simple and frugal life and make continuous new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 10, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, January 9, 1973) In their leadership posts at various levels, some old cadres of the area of Chinchou, Liaoning Province, who participated in the Liaohsi Battle before, continue to develop the fine tradition of hard struggle formed in the war years. They work industriously and assiduously and live a simple and frugal life. They make continuous new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

Chinchou municipality and Heishan, Ihsien, Chinhsi, Chinhsien, Suichung and other hsien of Liaoning Province were the main battlefields in the Liaohsi Battle during the 3rd Civil Revolutionary War. At that time, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of armymen and civilians, developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, bravely grappled with the enemy. Chiang's bandit troops were vanquished. A great victory in Liaohsi Battle was achieved. Now, of the leadership cadres at various levels here, many are PLA commanders and fighters, guerrilla members, militia cadres and support-the-front models who participated in the Liaohsi Battle many years ago. Like other cadres, they maintain the ebullient revolutionary spirit and hard struggle style displayed in war years. Packs on their backs, they constantly go deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies. They live and fight with the commune member masses and join them in building the vast area of Liaohsi which was once soaked with the blood of revolutionary martyrs.

Secretary Yü Chiang-ch'uan of the Party committee of Chinhsi hsien where the well-known Tashan Battle of Interception took place is an old fighter who participated in the Liaohsi Battle. Deputy secretary Chu Tsai-hsing was formerly a ch'ü Party committee secretary who was active in the area of Tashan in organizing mass support for the front. The two constantly spur themselves on with the revolutionary heroic spirit of the Tashan Battle of Interception and doggedly fight on the forefront of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

At one time the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture in Shakuot'un commune northwest of this hsien was unable to make headway, to the detriment of revolution and production. In the spiring of 1971, Yü Chiang-ch'uan brought some office cadres over here. He doggedly persisted in living and eating at a commune member's home and combined labor with investigations and studies. He successively engaged tens of cadres and commune members in heart-to-heart talks. It was found that the main problem here lay in disunity of the leading squad and lack of energetic effort in class struggle. Therefore,

he organized commune and brigade cadres and Party members to study the Party's basic line and led them to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in Erhfamiao brigade, where a vehement class struggle was going on. The theory of the dying out of class struggle and the landlord-bourgeois idea of human nature were vigorously criticized. A blow was dealt to the class enemy. The cadres and the masses received education. The commune- and brigade-level leading squads were overhauled and strengthened. A speedy development of revolution and production was brought about in this commune.

Huangtuk'an commune of the northern mountainous area is spread over a vast mountain with deep ditches. The soil was poor and infertile. Some commune and brigade cadres lacked confidence in changing the features here. Chu Tsai-hsing went deep into the midst of this commune to join commune and brigade cadres in studying Chairman Mao's work "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." They were organized to recall the heroic deeds of the militarymen and civilians who dared to fight and to win in the Liaohsi Battle. Meanwhile, he took the lead in doing labor and joined the masses in digging canals and building terraced fields. The cadres of this commune displayed revolutionary spirit and took the lead in guiding the masses to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. In 1972, despite serious drought with no soaking rain witnessed in over 70 days, a relatively good harvest was reaped.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In doing anything, the principle of being industrious and thrifty should be observed." In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, these old cadres of the Chinchou area consciously carry out the guideline of industry and thrift and refrain from keeping up appearances and showing off, and channel funds into agricultural production by every means.

After the great cultural revolution, Suichung hsien outside of the ancien Great Wall made very rapid progress in revolution and production. Local income chalked up a continuous increase. Under these circumstances, hsien Party committee secretary Lin Ch'ing-ch'en constantly gave everyone education in revolutionary traditions and recounted the deeds of militarymen and civilia in the heroic Liaohsi Battle. Everyone fostered the idea of being industriou and thrifty, and tried in every way to save administrative expenses. In 1971 over ¥1, 000,000 saved from administrative expenses or accumulated by hsien-run enterprises was spent by this hsien to build phosphorous fertilizer plants sulphuric acid factories and electrical machine factories. An effective boost was provided for agriculture.

Many old cadres who participated in the Liaohsi Battle in former years consciously maintain the true features of an ordinary soldier. Though placed higher in rank, they seek no special privileges. Though given better livelihood conditions, they live a hard and simple life. They take the lead in carrying out the Party's policy and serve the people faithfully and assiduously.

During the Liaohsi Battle, Chang Shu-fang, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Chinchou municipality and commander of the Chinchou

military sub-district, acted as company commander and deputy battalion commander. Though higher in rank now, he still maintains the true political features of hard struggle. When down in the factory in the countryside, he eats, lives and labors with the masses. In the summer of last year, the organization above wanted to place him in a better residential house. But he disagreed as he said, "When compared with those of the masses and with the past, my present living quarters is infinitely superior!"

Vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Chinchou Municipal Cultural Bureau Wang Kuo-ching is an old fighter of the "359" brigade who once participated in the mass production campaign in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border area. During the Liaohsi Battle, he along with his fellow fighters went to a village on the suburbs of Chinchou. On finding that the masses had evacuated, he and his fellow fighters closed doors and windows for them to prevent any possible loss. Staying at the masses' premises, they touched not a single needle or piece of thread. Now, he still bears firmly in mind the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention." In every respect, he observes Party and state discipline in an exemplary way. The cultural bureau has under its jurisdiction over ten cinema houses and theaters in the municipality. Wang Kuo-ching never avails himself of this to allow his own folk or children free admittance. Tickets are always paid for duly.

The glorious tradition of hard struggle displayed by old cadres has an influence and an enlightening effect on new cadres. Secretary Kao Yü-shan of the Party committee of the Szuchienfang commune of Heishan hsien who joined in the revolution after the Liaohsi Battle constantly learns the good hard struggle tradition and the good style of work from old fighters, old Party members and old support-the-front models who participated in the Liaohsi Battle. He takes the lead in working hard and guides the masses in learning from Tachai. In 1965, he moved from the city to the countryside and settled down with a production team which suffered the greatest hardship. Under his leadership, after six years of hard fighting, a reed-packed saline and alkaline village was turned into a bountiful grain-producing "fish-and-rice" village. Not only was an end put to the history of relying on outside supplies for food grain and on loans for spending money but the whole commune accumulated 1,200,000 catties of grain. Collective accumulation and commune members' income showed a 100 percent increase. The production team became an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the area of Chinchou.

* * *

TACHING OILFIELD

Builders of Taching

-- Fifth and Last of a series of Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jan. 7, 1973)

the taching oil workers are continuing the glorious tradition of hard struggle fostered by the chinese communist party under the leadership of chairman mao during the war years. they are building socialism in high spirits and are fulfilling the tasks entrusted them by the party and state.

soon after the plan for opening up the taching oilfield was endorsed in february, 1960, by the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the ministry of petroleum industry mobilized manpower and supplies from dozens of industrial and mining enterprises and colleges in all parts of the country. the people's liberation army sent commanders and fighters to help.

trainloads of supplies arrived from all parts of the country. as there were no warehouses, equipment piled up for kilometres along the railway. it was cold and there was no housing for the tens of thousands of people who converged on the wild prairie. undaunted, the taching builders overcame difficulties under the leadership of the oilfield party committee. they lived in tents and dugouts and even on the open ground. as vegetables were scarce, wild vegetables were eaten. the workers used candles and bonfires. the headquarters was housed in cattle sheds and the technicians had to work in movable houses. when it rained, people covered themselves with big plastic sheets because roofs leaked.

not long after the project began, the renegade liu shao-chi and company slandered it as a mess and tried to stop it. the oilfield party committee led the taching workers and staff members in debating whether the project should continue or not. a drilling team leader, wang chin-hsi, known as the "iron man" was a vanguard in fighting the wrong line. the taching workers said that their difficulties were temporary, but if china's shortage of oil were not solved, the imperialists and modern revisionists would take advantage of the problem and try to strangle the chinese people. the taching workers firmly continued with the project in revolutionary spirit because the debate had raised their class consciousness. many heroic workers emerged in this extremely difficult battle for oil. most outstanding was wang chin-hsi.

he was born in a poor peasant family in kansu province, northwest china. while still a child, he joined his blind father in begging. as a child of 8, wang chin-hsi began work as a cowherd for a landlord. at 15 he became

an apprentice in a capitalist petroleum company. despite his hard work, he could never make ends meet. the working class became master of the country with china's liberation. nurtured by the party, wang chin-hsi studied chairman mao's writings diligently and made great political progress. soon he was admitted into the communist party. his outstanding work earned him the title of national model worker.

as soon as the oil drive began, wang chin-hsi led the no. 1205 drilling team to taching. alighting from the train, they immediately went to the drilling site without taking a rest. wang chin-hsi stayed there several days and nights running to put up drilling machines. the team leader slept on a pile of drill pipes and the drill bit was his pillow. selfless efforts by the workers put taching's first top-quality well into operation in short order.

wang chin-hsi received a leg injury while putting up the derrick and he was hospitalized. at midnight, he stole back to the drilling site. leaning on crutches he directed the team in its work. during the drilling operation, there was imminent danger of a blow-out which could have buried the derrick. the usual method of preventing it was to pour in heavy spar, but that would have taken too long to bring to the site.

making a quick decision, wang chin-hsi ordered that eight bags of cement that were at hand be poured into a mortar pit. they had no mixer, so wang chin-hsi jumped into the pit, followed by two other members of the team. the men worked like trojans mixing the mortar, and they prevented a blow-out.

when he was helped out of the pit, wang chin-hsi could not stand. his legs were bruised and aching and his hands were blistered.

numerous other outstanding workers like wang chin-hsi came to the fore. each year some hundred units and 10,000 people were commended for their vital contributions in building taching.

communist party member hsueh kuo-pang was the leader of taching's first extraction team. he and his teammates sank makeshift oil storage pits in the frozen earth, because pipelines and metal tanks were not available at the time. holding a steam hose in his hand, he waded waist-deep in the freezing oil to melt it. the fluid was pumped into railway tank cars to be taken out.

engineering team leader chu hung-chang made careful check-ups to get the pipe line to work properly. when he found a leak, he wrapped his hand in a towel and helped the welder fix it, because no gloves were at hand. the sparks from the welding narrowly missed burning his hand.

this revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death rose from the study of mao tsetung thought and the party's education.

before the project began, the leadership analyzed the battle for petroleum as a struggle against nature, a battle for production, in which the decisive factor is people and their outlook and class consciousness. it is a battle of politics and fighting morale. the oilfield party committee called on everybody to study "on practice" and "on contradiction" and other brilliant works by chairman mao. the workers have persisted in this study.

the party committee at the same time helped the workers keep abreast of the domestic and international situation and organized them to compare the old and new societies in terms of their experience. this enabled the workers to gain a deeper understanding of the political significance of their project in defeating the economic blockade imposed by imperialism and modern revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

many veteran workers recalled the exploitation and oppression they suffered in the old society. this deepened their conviction that had it not been for national independence and liberation and the socialist system, they would never have become masters of their destiny. they identified their work with the revolution and interests of the country, and consciously devoted their utmost efforts to the project.

with such proletarian consciousness, the workers were able to overcome many difficulties. a windstorm knocked down telephone wires one time and a shock repair crew was not on hand. workers mao hsiao-chung and hsiao chuan-fa rejoined the broken wire by holding the broken ends in their hands so that an urgent phone call could be put through. when an oil drum caught fire, maintenance team leader hsi hua-ting risked his life by climbing on top of it and using his cotton-padded jacket to extinguish the fire.

taching workers have tempered their revolutionary morale in the hard struggle. in the process, they have also developed a fine working style of serious and conscientious attitude toward revolutionary work, striving always to do the best. this style of work combines revolutionary spirit with scientific approach and shows how the workers act as masters of the country. it is an invisible strength which ensures good work in building and running the modern oilfield.

taching workers will never forget what happened on april 19, 1961. on that day, an oil well was closed down because it was listing to one side. although the workers could continue extracting oil from it, production and the life span of the well would be affected. people

regretted the closing since the workers, technicians and leading cadres had put in a lot of hard work and the state investment would be lost. the oilfield party committee was of the opinion that in building oilfields for the people, it assumes lifetime responsibility and every kind of work must meet strict standards. the party committee called a 10,000-strong rally and urged the workers to sum up the experience and lessons of the abandoned well. since then, high-quality wells have been opened one after another, and an attitude of responsibility has grown.

in taching, every oil extraction worker is responsible for several oil and water wells located far apart. he gathers 62 facts under 19 headings for each well every day. hundreds of thousands of facts are collected daily. leader of an oil extraction team hsin yu-ho has for years examined a 1,500-metre-long wire cable inch by inch before using it for dewaxing.

the taching builders have this attitude toward revolutionary work: honesty in thought, words and deeds at all times; high demands and a serious attitude toward work, a strong sense of organization and discipline; and maintaining the same standard of work day and night, in good weather or bad, when leaders are present or absent, whether the work is checked by others or not. this fine style of work shows the high responsibility of the workers as the masters of the country.

many veteran workers; technicians and leading cadres have gone from taching to new oilfields. at present, young people account for about 70 per cent of taching's workers. they carry on the revolutionary spirit of hard and conscientious work. the tailoring workshop is one of the outstanding units there. when it was founded by three demobilized armymen and five housewives 12 years ago, it was housed in a cow shed. the workshop has saved more than 400,000 metres of cloth and 400 tons of cotton at a value of more than 1,700,000 yuan for the state by washing and mending work clothes and shoes. but what is more important to the taching builders is the revolutionary spirit of the people.

MODEL WORKERS

Veteran Peking Model Workers Trail Blazers in Building Socialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

more and better steel was turned out by the peking steel plant in the fourth quarter of 1972 thanks to a method of repairing and lining the electric furnace devised by the plant's famous model worker pai shu-mao. improved hearth structure enables four electric furnaces to produce 24 more tons of steel every day. the peking steel plant overfulfilled its production quota for 1972.

back in 1958, pai shu-mao attracted attention by evolving a method of repairing an electric furnace speedily at high temperature and by other innovations. he is now a leading member of a group in charge of increasing steel production at the peking steel plant. he often goes where the work is hardest to study ways of making improvements.

part of the no. 9 electric furnace wall collapsed last september soon after a heat of steel was turned out. pai shu-mao organized the workers to cooperate in making repairs. he led the workers into the very hot furnace and the repairs were completed in only two hours, as against the four or five days usually needed.

many other well-known model workers in peking, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are working with mounting revolutionary vigour and have made new contributions to the people and the country's socialist construction.

since nationally-known model worker hu ssu-pei became a leading member of the chaoyang furniture factory during the cultural revolution, he has continued to work alongside the workers and leads them in making innovations. they made an automatic boring machine and a dozen other improvements in the past two years, increasing efficiency from 50 per cent to five fold.

now 40 years of age, hu ssu-pei was formerly a carpenter at the peking kwanghua timber mill. he made nearly 200 technical innovations there and was promoted to be an engineer. while building the great hall of the people at tienanmen square in peking, he and other carpenters devised a multi-head boring machine which enabled them to complete the equivalent of 520 days' work in 20.

another model worker, kuei yu-peng of the peking people's machinery plant, was sent to tsinghua university

in 1970. he completed two years of study in a class specially opened for workers by the machine designing faculty and returned to the plant several months ago. applying his new theoretical knowledge, he used advanced techniques to improve metal cutting methods. this raised efficiency several fold.

he was recently invited to northeast china where he demonstrated the cutting of hard metals and gave a lecture on the geometric shape of cutters and various ways of using them. he was warmly praised. he said: "i owe my skill to the attention and help of the party and my skill is an asset of the people. i will use it for building socialism." he made a high-speed milling machine in 1954. in 1958, he and other workers raised many rationalization proposals and carried out over 100 innovations. a highly efficient cutter devised by him and his mates has been adopted by other factories in peking, shanghai and northeast china.

veteran model workers help young ones improve their skill. typical is the nationally known woman postal worker lo shu-chen. in the past two decades, she has not made a single mistake in delivering millions of pieces of mail and has set a good example. she tries to help young workers politically and in postal work so as to serve the people whole-heartedly. she is now deputy head of the peking post office.

a woman textile worker at the peking carpet factory, han cha-hsien, who suffered from poverty before liberation, overfulfilled and revised upward her work quotas 15 times from 1956 to 1964 and set records for quantity, quality and low consumption of material. she said: "of course we must complete state plan but we should do as much as we can in carrying out the general line for building socialism." during the cultural revolution, she has made new progress in maintaining high quality and output and lowering consumption of material. the factory party committee recently called on the workers to learn from her and study her advanced work method.

the well-known model carpenter, li jui-huan, is now secretary of the party committee of the peking construction timber mill. he made more than one hundred technical innovations in 1958 when he took part in building the great hall of the people and nine other major building projects in peking. during the cultural revolution, he and other carpenters have made a dozen more innovations. he guides his work with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. as party secretary, he organizes the mill party committee members and workers to study marxism-leninism. they analysed the contradictions between equipment, the system of management and arrangement of labour power after studying chairman mao's "on contradiction" and solved them by introducing technical innovations, making new tools and improving management. they fulfilled last year's state plan one month ahead of schedule.

FRUIT CROP

China Has Good Citrus Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

china's citrus harvest in 1972 was far above the previous year's.

output in chekiang province, one of the country's major producers, was 20 per cent higher than the previous peak as a result of scientific cultivation and expanded acreage.

output in chiangchin county in szechwan province was 20 per cent over that in 1971 although serious drought and pests hit the region. while combating the natural troubles, the growers added more than one million citrus saplings. the total number of trees is double the figure before the great cultural revolution.

the well-known nanfeng sweet orange and sanhu mandarin tangerine in kiangsi province gave good harvests last year. output of sanhu tangerines increased 30 per cent compared with 1971. the almost seedless nanfeng sweet orange is one of china's valuable kinds of citrus fruit. the sanhu tangerine, a traditional product of the province, is juicy and delicious. extensive scientific cultivation in recent years ensured higher yield, larger size and better quality for these fruits.

output of the renowned seedless tangerine in the shaoyang area in hunan province set a record last year, being 20 per cent higher than that of 1971. trees have been increased from 1,000 before liberation to 3.3 million today.

compared with 1971, changpu county in fukien province registered a 10 per cent increase, with an acreage of citrus groves expanded from 53 hectares in the early post-liberation days to 500 hectares now.

MILLET CROP

Good Harvest of Millet in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

hukuan county of north china's shansi province reports a good 1972 harvest of millet on its 6,100 hectares, with average output above three tons per hectare.

output reached 7.5 tons per hectare in some production brigades in north china where millet is widely grown as a major grain crop.

millet has been cultivated in north china for 5,000 years. during the years of war against japanese aggression and the liberation war, millet was the basic food in the base areas in northern china under the leadership of the chinese communist party. with millet plus rifle, the armymen and civilians fought heroically against domestic and foreign enemies who were armed to the teeth and won victory.

although millet is a popular staple food in north china, output has remained low.

many communes and brigades have tested measures to raise output of the crop as part of the mass scientific farming movement. drought-plagued chinchuang production brigade of hukuan county in shansi province summed up its long years of experience in growing the crop. the output last year came to 7.5 tons per hectare on its 26 hectares as a result of improved farming.

yangchiashan production brigade in hopei province used to reap less than 0.75 ton per hectare because of the long frost period in the locality. by improving farming methods, the brigade raised its millet output in the past several years. it reached 3.1 tons last year despite a bad drought.

water conservancy projects and farm mechanization helped transform sandy and alkaline land and raise resistance against drought. mengpu production brigade in shantung province had an average output of 3.75 tons per hectare last year as against 1.5 tons per hectare seven years before.

workers of scientific research institutes in honan and shansi provinces have done a great deal to develop and popularize a number of good seed strains adapted to different terrains and climate.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese and Italian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks with italian foreign minister giuseppe medici here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the italian side were members of foreign minister giuseppe medici's party: vittorino colombo, president of the association for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china; roberto gaja, secretary general of the foreign ministry; roberto ducci, director of political affairs of the foreign ministry; corrado orlandi contucci, head of protocol of the republic; pasquale ricciulli, deputy director of economic affairs of the foreign ministry; enrico serra, professor of history at rome university and head of the studies and documentation department of the foreign ministry; ernesto mario bolasco, official of the general direction for cooperation in scientific and cultural affairs of the foreign ministry; bruno bottai, head of the press and information service of the foreign ministry; guglielmo guerrini maraldi, head of the secretariat of the foreign minister; and francesco lo prinzi, head of the asian and oceanian affairs division of the general direction for political affairs of the foreign ministry; and staff member paolo marone.

folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and marco pisa, minister-counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, also took part.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned hsiao teh, peng chin-po, chu chuan-hsien, hsu wei-chin, tsao yuan-hsin, yu chuan-hsi, hu feng-hsien and tsu chin-shun.

Chinese and Italian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei continued talks with italian foreign minister giuseppe medici here this morning.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet Welcoming Italian Foreign Minister Medici

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening welcoming italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party.

among the guests at the banquet were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and his wife, and italian embassy officials; the italian government air delegation led by general felice santini; and the correspondents accompanying foreign minister medici.

foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet. he said, "the chinese people have always cherished friendly sentiments for the italian people and are glad that there is a history of centuries of friendly contacts between our two peoples." he noted that in the 13th century, the outstanding italian traveller marco polo came to china after making a long journey. he was a friendly envoy of cultural interflow not only between china and italy but also between china and the west.

"the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and italy two years ago has started a new chapter in the relations between our two countries and opened up new and broad prospects for the development of the traditional friendship between our two peoples," the chinese foreign minister stated.

chi peng-fei said, "the european peoples have gone through two world wars, and it is fully understandable that they are all concerned for the peace and security of europe. as we see it, genuine peace and security for the european peoples are possible only when the independence and sovereignty of all european countries are fully respected and when all of them, big and small, become equal and free from control and manipulation by the superpowers." he added, "we have noticed a growing

tendency among west european countries of uniting to strengthen their independence and a growing vigilance on the part of the people of europe against the tactics of certain forces of carrying out sham relaxation but real expansion. this is, we believe, a positive trend. we have full sympathy with the european peoples and support them in their efforts to defend the independence and sovereignty of their respective countries and safeguard the peace and security of europe."

he said, "although the social systems of china and italy are different, both our sides are for developing the relations between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." chi peng-fei said in conclusion, "now, his excellency foreign minister giuseppe medici and the other distinguished italian guests have come to visit our country, providing an opportunity for exchange of views between us on the relations between the two countries and questions of common interest. i believe that his excellency's current visit will contribute to the strengthening of the mutual understanding between the chinese and italian peoples and the furthering of the good relations between the two countries."

foreign minister medici in his speech said that the relations between the italian and chinese people dated back to ancient times. in the 2nd century emperor marco aurelio antonino sent a mission to china and in the 13th century the venetian marco polo visited china.

he said, "the past may provide guidance for the future. the great distance that separates us cannot prevent the people of our two countries from seeking mutual cooperation. therefore, we believe that our present relations will develop on the basis of reciprocal benefit."

"though our political and social systems are different, the people of our two countries remain convinced that all progress in the life of the collective is based on reciprocal respect and constant search for dialogue," he added.

the italian foreign minister said, "italy feels great satisfaction over the entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations. we are convinced that the peking government, as a permanent member of the u.n. security council, will make fundamental and constructive contributions to the solution of principal international problems."

he said, "the important political events that took place in asia last year have attracted the complete attention of world public opinion."

"europe has also demonstrated its vitality in order to gradually eliminate the dividing factors which hamper

its unity. the european community is gradually and steadily heading for a still closer integration. this does not exclude, but strengthens, its contacts with the outside world. thus, it will become a more and more effective interlocutor in the settlement of international issues."

foreign minister medici said, "the situation in areas adjacent to italy is also important for the security of europe. therefore, italy is particularly concerned with everything that is happening in the mediterranean and watches with attention the grave tension which is still afflicting the middle east today. the tense situation may undermine security, peace and development, and particularly those of the peoples on the mediterranean coast.

"while showing greater interest in wide-ranging international issues, europe, including italy, rejoices at the intensified participation by the people's republic of china in international politics."

present were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade, the general administration of civil aviation of china, peking press circles and other organizations concerned, including pai hsiang-kuo, chiao kuan-hua, chou hua-min, wu yu-hsun, chang wen-chin, ma jen-hui, wang lei, ku wen-hua, chang cheng-teh, pan fei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, liu ching-tang, hsu han-ping, wang tung, peng hua, han hsu, ling ching, hsieh li, li en-chiu, li hsi-fu, peng chin-po, hsiao teh, chu chuan-hsien and wang pen-tso.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

All-China Sports Federation Delegation Arrives in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jan. 6, 1973)

a delegation of the all-china sports federation led by sung chung, secretary general of the federation, flew in here yesterday evening to watch the coming second all africa games on invitation.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were a. a. efunkoya, member of the technical sub-committee of the orgarizing committee of the games, and yang kuang-jen, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

the games will take place here from january 7 to 18.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Football Team Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence and the physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening in honour of the "february 8" football team of the korean people's army with chong ok hun as leader and ryu yong ho as deputy leader.

present at the reception were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; leading members of other departments and chinese football coaches and players.

attending the reception were li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i., and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

speaking at the reception, li ta and chong ok hun expressed the hope that the militant friendship cemented in blood between the people and armies of the two countries would grow in strength and scope.

the football team arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Minister of National Defense Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

tran sam, vice-minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam, left here for home by air this morning.

he was seen off at the airport by wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping and yin tso-chen.

also present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 7, 1973)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman, and chen hsin-fa, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and youth representatives.

on the afternoon of january 5, more than 1,000 young people in shanghai gathered to warmly welcome the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms. delegation leader nguyen van be and delegation member nguyen thi thanh tuy gave accounts of their heroic deeds in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and were warmly applauded.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited a confectionery that morning. they talked cordially with workers there. delegation leader nguyen van be made a heart-warming speech to the workers. the workers shouted "salute to the heroic south vietnamese youth exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" and other slogans. the workers also sang the song "viet nam-china" in vietnamese together with south vietnamese friends. an atmosphere of unity of the youth and people of china and viet nam prevailed.

the delegation yesterday visited a fleet of the chinese people's liberation army navy stationed in shanghai. they were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters who voiced their firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till the final victory is won.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from nanking on january 3. in shanghai, the delegation also visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party and the shanghai industrial exhibition. the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by wang hsiu-chen.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Cellist Henri Honegger Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 7, 1973)

swiss cellist henri honegger and his wife left here by air today for home via kwangchow after winding up their performance tour of china.

henri honegger and his wife gave two concerts in shanghai and were warmly applauded. present at their first concert were lo yi, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in shanghai, the swiss friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a hospital and a children's palace, and saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river". they were honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

mr. and mrs. honegger also went sightseeing in hangchow.

TERRIRORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Government Leaders Reaffirm Determination to Defend Sovereignty Over 200-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

ecuadorian government leaders have recently reaffirmed the determination of the ecuadorian government to defend the sovereignty over the 200-mile territorial waters, according to quito reports.

president of the republic of ecuador rodriguez lara said in recent remarks on the subject: "to less developed countries, and even to moderately developed countries, this sovereign right signifies substantially the defence of bounteous resources on which their existence depend."

rodriguez made the remarks during a meeting with the colombian president.

he pointed out: "it is absurd and without any theoretical basis to say that the expanse of the oceans can serve as an area for free exploitation of fishing resources by those immensely powerful and developed countries". he said that ecuador "will fight by all possible means to maintain its integrity, defend its sea resources and reject those sanctions aimed at enslaving us economically".

ecuadorian foreign minister jose lucio paredes, while referring recently to the u.n. general assembly resolution on the conference of the law of the sea, reaffirmed the ecuadorian government's firm determination to defend its sovereignty over the 200-mile territorial waters, and to resolutely crush "the pressure and retaliation from those who are opposed to the establishment of just and equitable international norms which respect the legitimate rights of our peoples".

CHINA AND US

Huang Hua Gives Reception on Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe's Visit to US

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 6, 1973)

huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the united nations gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the friendly visit of the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china to the united states.

attending the reception were more than 350 prominent personages from the cultural, educational, scientific and press circles in the u.s. and other american friends including wife of charles w. yost, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations; richard m. clurman, chairman of the board of directors and norman singer, executive director of the new york's city center of music and drama.

tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, chuang yen and wang jun-sheng, chinese deputy permanent representatives to the united nations were present.

present also were representatives of overseas chinese here.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. many american friends warmly shook hands with members of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, congratulating their very successful performances in the united states. they posed

for photos together; and exchanged badges, postcards, folk song records and other souvenirs, as well as written greetings in chinese or english: "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples".

CHINA AND USSR

Fantastic Rumors, Ugly Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1973)

tass of the soviet union spread a sensational rumour on december 27, 1972, alleging that "china earns at least 12,000 million-15,000 million dollars a year by her opium trade abroad." such preposterous anti-china slanders appeared again and again in soviet papers and periodicals last year. what merits attention is that this news agency made it even more fantastic this time.

as early as in september 1972, "pravda", "new times" and other papers and journals of the soviet union spread rumours on many occasions that china was engaged in so-called "opium traffic" abroad to "grab u.s. dollars". on october 19, 1972, "sovietskaya russia" went further in rumour-mongering, alleging that the money china had obtained annually from opium traffic alone "amounted to about 500 million u.s. dollars." a little more than a month afterwards on november 22, 1972, the soviet "literary gazette" inflated the lie by stating that "china received over 800 million u.s. dollars every year from illegal traffic in narcotics." feeling perhaps that this figure was not sensational enough, soviet tass, while quoting a so-called indian weekly "new wave" in the afore-mentioned dispatch on december 27, 1972, increased this figure by a dozen time, and said that china earns "at least" this amount. the price of the same commodity turned out by the same rumour-mongering company fluctuated time after time at a big margin. this shows that the soviet revisionist clique, now running hither and thither and begging everywhere in order to "grab u.s. dollars", is really infatuated with the u.s. dollar. it seems that the bigger the amount of u.s. dollars alleged, the higher the value of the rumour. the soviet revisionists did not bother to look up their "rumour archives" beforehand every time they indulged in rumour-mongering and uttered lies at random. this can only land the rumour-monger in a pitiful situation of self-contradiction.

in order to deceive the people, the soviet revisionists have spread again and again the most preposterous rumours from their arsenal of lies, firstly vilifying china for

"corrupting" the african people with opium, and then for "opening up an important market for the sale of (opium)" in europe. now, through its aforesaid "reports", the tass news agency has made the lies more fantastic than ever, alleging that "china ships to the u.s.a. a huge amount of opium receiving in return concentrated uranium and equipment she needs", "via hongkong and macao". the wicked aim of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in these low-down acts is very clear, that is, it tries through such lies to impair china's international prestige and disrupt the daily growing friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries.

but lies have short legs. all the machinations of the soviet revisionists are futile. everybody knows that the government of the people's republic of china has consistently and firmly pursued a policy of strict prohibition of opium and other narcotics. in 1950, the early days of the founding of new china, the chinese government issued a decree for the strict prohibition of opium drugs and a regulation on strict control of narcotic drugs, strictly banning drug taking and addiction, illicit growing and traffic in opium. these are facts which nobody can deny. nelson gross, u.s. special coordinator for narcotics, admitted in march 1972, "we have no evidence of any trafficking from china into any other area." the hongkong press reported that a responsible member concerned of the british authorities in hongkong repudiated on december 12, 1972 the rumour about china's alleged trafficking in opium in hongkong. he said, "all evidence show there is no case of such sort."

in its frantic anti-china campaign, the soviet revisionist clique has resorted to every base and despicable trick to damage china's prestige, and the fabrication that china "trafficks in opium abroad" is only an instance of these tricks. people can see from this to what depth the soviet revisionist clique has degenerated today. but the rumour-mongering of the soviet revisionists cannot harm the great socialist china in the least but will only reveal the ugliness and effrontery of the rumour-mongers.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 19, 1973 No. 5299

****
* NATIONAL *
****

LITERARY CRITICISM

Department of Chinese of Shantung University Discusses the Question of Appraisal of Tu Fu and "Water Margin"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

Teachers and students of the Department of Chinese of Shantung University discussed the question of appraisal of Tu Fu (杜甫) and "Water Margin" (水滸) in relation to their teaching and scientific research.

To appraise Tu Fu correctly, teachers and students of the Department of Chinese of Shantung University studied assiduously works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the correct handling of cultural legacy. They also referred to other works related to Tu Fu. Many teachers and students using the method of class analysis, made an effort to repudiate the viewpoint of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie found in past studies of Tu Fu. They analyzed Tu Fu's political stand and world outlook which belonged to the feudal landlord class. In the meantime they also accepted some of Tu Fu's poems which reflected the reality of the society at that time and also confirmed their artistic value.

Recently teachers and students of the Department of Chinese of Shantung University also conducted vigorous discussions on questions concerning the ideological significance of "Water Margin," the artistic methods used in the portrayal of characters, the image of Sung Chiang, whether the "pacification ending" was consistent with the law of history and also appraise the second half of the 120-chapter edition of the novel. During the discussions two basic views emerged. Some of the comrades thought that Sung Chiang in the 71-chapter edition was a "hidden traitor" type figure and that he should be negated. But most of the comrades disagreed with this view and thought Sung Chiang was a leader of peasant uprising with grave rightist capitulationist ideas; therefore his organization and leading of the rebel

forces at Liangshanpo should be accepted but his feudal ideas such as "loyalty to the Emperor" and "hoping for pacification" should be strictly repudiated.

Discussions on Tu Fu and "Water Margin" promote the teachers' and students' serious study of works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao which advocate critical inheritance of cultural legacy and make "things of the past serve the present." The discussions also enliven the academic atmosphere and push forward the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the realm of science and scientific research. This provides a new content for future revisions and for the compilation of teaching materials.

* * *

STEEL WORKERS

Raise Aloft the Banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and Advance Triumphantly Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- A report on the study of the joint New Year editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine by the cadres, workers and technicians of Anshan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, January 7, 1973) After the publication of the "New Year's Message" by the two newspapers and one magazine the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians of Anshan Iron and Steel Company seriously studied and discussed it. During their study and discussions, members of the leaderships at various levels reviewed and summed up the achievements scored during the past year with reference to the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally approved by Chairman Mao. By so doing they even more profoundly realized that the only way to guarantee the triumphant advance of the enterprises along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was to uphold the commanding position of proletarian politics, strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party and rely upon the working class wholeheartedly. They indicated that they had made up their minds to grasp even more firmly such most important matters as repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style in the new year. They were also determined to raise aloft the banner of the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," unite together and struggle arduously to win even greater victories.

We Must Persevere in Putting Proletarian Politics in Command Before We Can Manage Socialist Enterprises Well

When we arrived at the medium-sized steel rolling mill of Anshan Iron and Steel Company for a visit, the secretary of the Party committee of the mill Wang Fu-te was studying the New Year editorial together with other members of the Party committee and was also freely discussing with them the achievements made and experiences acquired during the past year under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. By studying the practice of their repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style during the past year they realized even more profoundly that politics was the commander and the soul.

To persevere in the socialist direction and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction, an enterprise must conscientiously uphold the commanding position of proletarian politics, develop repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style intensively, do its ideological and political work well, and let Chairman Mao's revolutionary line take deep root among the broad masses of cadres and workers.

As a result of the interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, people in this mill once pursued after "fame" and "profit" and were unwilling to make steel materials for the users that were difficult to roll. This affected the accomplishment of production tasks by fraternal units. Later the Party committee of the mill mobilized the masses and used Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to repudiate profoundly the revisionist line. It educated everybody to proceed from the revolutionary whole and the interest of the state according to Chairman Mao's teaching "We must take the whole situation into consideration" and to keep difficulties to oneself and render convenience to the consumers. This greatly raised the consciousness of all the workers of the mill in bravely taking up the heavy burden for the sake of revolution. As a result, the volume of small orders of shaped steel materials of miscellaneous specifications increased greatly last year. Although such steel materials were difficult to roll, the mill fulfilled the orders with regard to the specifications and quantities stated in the contracts and were highly praised by the consumers.

After studying the New Year editorial and reviewing the path they followed, members of the Party committee of the steel rolling mill agreed unanimously that perseverance in putting proletarian politics in command was one of the important tasks in the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and that an enterprise must always give politics first priority and use politics to command production before it can maintain its firm and correct political orientation.

Later we visited No. 11 Blast Furnace which rose to an advanced from a backward position. In this blast furnace the consumption of coke for the refining of each ton of pig iron has been reduced by 80 kilograms as compared with that required a year ago but the daily pig iron output was increased by 30 percent over the previous year.

How is it possible for this blast furnace to bring about such a great change in the period of just one year? Old worker Tsen Tien-ch'i told us that this was the result of penetration into the basic level by members of the Party committee of the iron refining mill to lead the masses to develop repudiation of revisionism and rectify working style and of their patient and meticulous ideological and political work which raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses in class struggle and line struggle. Penetrating ideological mobilization enabled the comrades of the furnace to unite and step up their initiative. As a result, many key production problems were solved readily and production improved subsequently.

Tsen Tien-ch'i said: The practice at our blast furnace proves that Chairman Mao's conclusion "Political work is the life line of all economic work" is boundlessly wise and correct. In this new year we shall continue to do a good job of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style and further stepping up our ideological and political work so as to do our work even better.

Strengthening of the Centralized Leadership of the Party Is An Important Guarantee for Good Enterprise Management

When we arrived at No. 1 Steel Refining Mill of Anshan Iron and Steel Company, members of the Party committee of this mill were serious studying the New Year editorial together. The part of the editorial which said "Strengthening of the centralized leadership of the Party is an important guarantee to winning new victories on all fronts" was especially dear to them when they reviewed and summed up their experience in strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party in the past.

In 1972 the production tasks undertaken by No. 1 Steel Refining Mill were relatively heavy. Confronted by these new tasks, some of the leading members of the Party committee were afraid of the difficulties at first and thought it was difficult to extract more potentials from the mill because the equipment they had was old. But most people thought although extra potentials were tapped every year and output had been increasing by a large margin every year during the past several years, it could not be said that potentials had been exhausted.

In the campaign of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style the socialist initiative of the broad masses of cadres and workers was further increased as line education deepened and the policies became implemented. This was a tremendous potential that guaranteed a continued production increase. To unify understanding, the secretary of the Party committee led the "squad members" deep into the workshops to publicize the general line of the Party for socialist construction, mobilize the masses extensively to contribute plans and conduct serious investigations and studies. On the basis of concentrating the correct views of the workers of the mill, the Party committee conducted careful discussions to unify the views. Finally it was decided to develop a campaign of increasing production and practicing economy in the mill to guarantee the fulfillment of the state plan.

Then nine of the old workers in the mill were organized to form an assault squad to lead the broad masses of workers to tackle the technical difficulties encountered in production, to strengthen enterprise management and to dig up production potentials. As a result, output of steel was increased continuously and the 1972 state plan was overfulfilled by 3 percent.

Summarization of the experience acquired during the past year enables members of the Party committee of No. 1 Steel Refining Mill to realize profoundly that strengthening of the centralized leadership of the Party is an important guarantee for the enterprise to win victories continuously. To strengthen leadership of the Party, the Party committee must uphold democratic centralism. The Party committee must allow "everybody to air his opinion" and oppose "one man's opinion" as well as develop active ideological struggle. This is the only way for the "squad members"

to unify understanding, unify policies, unify plans, unify command, unify action and mobilize all active factors on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought to guarantee the continuous and triumphant advance of the enterprise.

Rely Upon the Working Class To Manage Socialist Enterprises Well

The mining area of Takushan Iron Ore Mine, Anshan Iron and Steel Company, has been very active since the turn of the year: Huge electric shovels opened their big mouths to take iron ore into waiting carts which quickly shipped the ore away on newly renovated roads. Upon seeing this lively scene engineer Wang Chih-fu, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mine, told us excitedly: "The two newspapers and one magazine pointed out in their New Year editorial that the masses were the true heroes. An extremely great socialist initiative is hidden among the masses. The only way to implement the general line for socialist construction and to speed up the pace of socialist construction is to believe in and rely upon the masses firmly." In this connection he received another profound education last year during the mass movement of fighting the battle of the mine.

During a discussion of the production plan early last year Wang Chih-fu and some of the leading members of the mine once thought there was not much more potential in the mine and the only way to fulfill the plans was to increase personnel and equipment. But a new situation emerged unexpectedly as soon as the plans were shown to the masses.

The original plan for the earthwork section called for an increase of 50 workers. But after a discussion with the workers the work method was innovated and output was increased by 7 percent without adding any workers--in fact four workers were assigned to the mining section. In the ore dressing workshop the level of choice iron ore had always been maintained at about 61 percent and the leadership of the mine thought they had reached the limit for quality. But last year they mobilized the masses to innovate the method of operation and strengthened management. In this way the percentage was quickly increased to over 63 and the mine became an advanced one in the country.

After citing one example after another Wang Chih-fu said with a deep feeling: Practice in our mine proves that the wisdom and creativeness of the masses are unlimited. A leader must be good at mobilizing the initiative of the masses and concentrate their wisdom before he can do his work well.

During the past year Party committee of this mine seriously implemented the proletarian policies of the Party in this spirit, mobilized the initiative of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians and energetically speeded up the pace of mine construction. To increase the speed of stripping to meet the needs arising from the development of iron and steel production, the Party committee of the mine mobilized the masses to make

their contribution by bringing forth suggestions. In this way an upsurge in technical innovation was stirred up. A series of innovations in drilling, blasting, extraction and transportation helped to speed up the rate of stripping and laid a good foundation for increasing the production of ore.

At the conclusion of our visit Wang Chih-fu assured us confidently: "The plan for ore production this year is 1.5 million tons in excess of that of last year's. Confronted with this difficult new task we shall persist in relying upon the masses, practice self-reliance, struggle arduously, continue to dig out potentials within the enterprise and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan for this year without increasing workers."

* * *

OIL WORKERS

Be Modest and Prudent, Sum Up Experience, And Continue To Press Ahead

- Cadres and workers of Drilling Team "1205" of Tach'ing Oilfield talk about what they have learned from the New Year's Day editorial

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1973)

When the "New Year Message," the 1973 New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao was made known to workers at Tach'ing Oilfield, the cadres and workers of drilling team "1205" who drilled oil wells despite snowstorms and exceeding cold immediately carried out study and discussion. They reviewed the fighting course covered by the whole team since participating in the battle of petroleum production in Tach'ing, and warmly discussed the great leader Chairman Mao's recent teaching: Victory should not swell our head. In the days of war, when our army won a battle it would sum up its experience, set forth new tasks and continue to press ahead. They learned an impressive lesson and deeply realized that although they had made some achievements in work in the past, their achievements were still far behind the demands of the Party and the state, and that they must sum up experience conscientiously and continue to press ahead to win still greater victories.

After Winning A Victory, We Should Not Forget the Party's Effort

Instructor Ma Chi-jui said: In 1958, the footage of well drilling achieved by our drilling team exceeded 1,000 meters a month and was over 10,000 meters a year. In 1971, the footage was 1,000 meters a day and 10,000 meters a month, and 127,000 meters a year. Last year, a well of medium depth was drilled successfully in one day, using only one drill bit. Why is it that our team could continue to achieve such results? The first prerequisite is that the Party fosters us.

Since our team participated in the battle of petroleum production at Tach'ing, the higher-level Party committee has been constantly sending people here to give help and guidance. When we made some achievements, the Party organization on the one hand would encourage and congratulate us and, on the other hand, tell us to remain cool-headed and see our shortcomings. When we met with defeat, the leadership would also tell us not to get disheartened, and help us draw lessons from our defeat.

Take for instance our creating the record footage of 127,000 meters in well drilling. At that time, most of the cadres and workers of our team were new hands and their average technical level was rather low. Accordingly, the higher-level Party committee encouraged and supported us in various aspects. After drilling started, the Party committee sent some members to live with our team and to give us concrete help. Reviewing the journey covered by our team,

we discovered that we covered each section of the journey under the Party's leadership and the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. As our former team leader Wang Chin-hsi said, parted from the Party's leadership and care, we would not be able to achieve anything. All our honor should be credited to the Party, and our book should only record our shortcomings.

After Winning A Battle, We Should Not Forget the Masses

Deputy team leader Chao Sheng-yuan said: Our team has won a few battles in succession in the past several years. This should not be credited to our team alone. Without the support and assistance of the broad masses, our team alone could have achieved nothing. How many people worked for us when we achieved the footage of 127,000 meters in 1971! The construction workers built dwelling houses for us through day and night, the transportation workers were always ready to serve us, the workers and staff members dealing with the appliances and machines delivered supplies promptly to us, the medical workers came to the oil wells to give medical treatment, and even the dependents of workers of a sewing factory came to our worksites to mend our torn clothes and shoes. If there had not been these countless unnamed heroes, we the few dozen people alone could never have achieved the footage of 127,000 meters, no matter how hard we might work.

This may be likened to a basketball match. Each point scored by a forward player is the result of the joint effort of the collective. If a forward player becomes conceited after scoring a point and winning the applause of the spectators, he will have forgotten the other players who have created the condition for him to shoot the ball into the basket, and this is very wrong.

Last year, we used only one drill bit to drill one well in a single day. Why were we unable to do the same a few years ago? The crucial problem was that the drill bit did not serve the purpose. Later, the leadership organized a team to improve the drill bit. This team succeeded in making a drill bit of a new type, creating a favorable condition for fast drilling. Meanwhile, some fraternal drilling teams also furnished us with a great deal of valuable experience in fast drilling. That was why we made the success in well drilling. Facts show that this victory is the result of collective wisdom and should be credited to the masses.

In Making An Achievement, We Should Not Forget Our Own Shortcomings

Old worker Hu Ch'ing-na said: Everything can be divided into two. Since participating in the battle of petroleum production at Tach'ing, our team has made some achievements and won quite a number of banners. But we should in no way be fooled by these banners and feel contented with our achievements while neglecting our shortcomings and mistakes. Otherwise, achievement will turn into an obstacle and things will change in the opposite direction. We have learned a very impressive lesson in this respect.

During the first two years after participating in the battle at Tach'ing, our team made some contributions under the leadership of Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, our former leader, who was later transferred to a higher position. Upon seeing the representative of their team promoted and that he had become a standard-bearer, some people of our team were so happy that they became swell-headed and forgot that they still had weak points, shortcomings and mistakes. Subsequently, they had a hard fall and one of the wells they drilled became useless.

At that moment, our former leader, the Iron Man, came back to us to analyze our work through the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and we began to see clearly the orientation of our progress. After that, we paid closer attention to applying the "two-point" theory in observing problems. Each time we won a battle, we summed up our experience; each time we were commended, we tried to find our shortcomings. Usually, we paid attention to remaining modest and prudent, and our work developed much more smoothly.

Before the discussion came to a conclusion, instructor Ma Chi-jui said: Our past achievements are inspiring, but these achievements can only illustrate the past, and not the future. The future achievements are something which we must continue to work hard to win. In the great year of 1973, our drilling team "1205" is determined to take the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, carry out ideological and political work well, go all out, aim high, and advance from a new stage toward a new target.

(NCNA Tach'ing, January 8, 1973)

* * *

POWER STATION

Shanghai Builds A Big Power Station with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated January 8, 1973) Illuminated by the general line "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by the great leader Chairman Mao, the working class of Shanghai has accomplished at high speed and with fine quality the construction work of expanding a big power station and installed the first 125,000-kilowatt power generating set for this project. On December 22, 1972, this generating set was put into operation and included in the network of power generation, adding fresh strength to the development of socialist construction.

Through deep-going criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, the working class of Shanghai continuously raises its consciousness of class struggle and consciousness of line struggle, and its enthusiasm for socialist construction surges ever higher. The expansion of this big power station took less than ten months' time to complete, beginning from the designing of the project and construction work to the making, installation and operation of the first power generating set, furnishing new experience for carrying out capital construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

According to the original plan, the part of building construction work in this project was to be completed in 1972. After coming to the worksite, the cadres, workers and technicians participating in construction of this project penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and further raised their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. High in spirit and firm in determination, they carried out the movement to increase output and practice economy, competing with one another in thinking, vigor, quality of work, safety in work and style of work. In the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they worked hard in all weathers and through day and night, greatly quickening the progress of expansion of this project.

In the course of putting up the main buildings by hoisting, a typhoon attacked. Weighing 50 to 60 tons, the skeleton of iron beams stood in the air. If the joints were not connected immediately with concrete cement, they would be in danger of being blown down by the wind. Seeing this dangerou situation, construction worker Feng Lung-ken of the "701" construction work tea immediately led some young workers to climb up the horizontal beams some 40 meters above ground, braving the strong wind. Walking on 30-cm wide horizonta beams as on a tight rope, they poured basket loads of concrete cement each weighing more than 100 catties into the joints. Inspired by their revolutionary heroism, the young workers on various fronts throughout the worksite

formed shock teams, which appeared where the difficulties were the greatest. This played an excellent role in quickening completion of this project.

This project involved excavation of more than 70,000 cubic meters of earth and construction of a main building of more than 40 meters high, together with some ancillary shops. It was also necessary to install a set of machines which weighed more than 7,800 tons. Time was short and the tasks were heavy. To insure completion of this major project, the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the relevant leading departments conscientiously carried out the policy of concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation.

Under centralized leadership and unified planning, the three fronts of designing, machine building, and construction work were organized to join forces and to constitute cooperation. Held responsible for building the main body of the 125,000-kilowatt power generating set, Shanghai Boiler Plant, Shanghai Steam Engine Plant and Shanghai Electrical and Mechanical Plant separately concentrated their forces to work by shocktactics. When rolled steel was lacking on the worksite, the municipal supply bureau and metal company called meetings on the worksite to arrange for the supply of materials. In the spirit of "taking stock, tapping potentials and aiding the key points," many units supplied large quantities of metallic materials for this project.

In view of the characteristic that construction work progressed quickly, construction work units were numerous and the worksite was too crowded, the commanding groups on the worksite adopted the method of working in cooperation, grasped the crucial problems and the main points, and organized shock forces by stages and by groups. While doing construction work, the various units established the general point of view, strengthened unity and cooperation among themselves, and showed fine revolutionary styles.

In the course of expanding this power station, the leaders at all levels on the worksites went deeply into realities to investigate conditions, to concentrate wisdom of the masses and to continue to sum up and popularize advanced experience in various items of work, thereby greatly quickening progress of construction work. When this project entered the stage of installing the power generating set, the leading cadres at all levels of Shanghai Power Construction Company stayed through day and night on the worksite and fought together with the masses. They mobilized the masses many times to improve the method of construction. As a result, it took only 38 days to finish installing the boiler which weighed more than 1,000 tons and had to be welded in more than 6,900 places, creating the national advanced level of installing a big boiler.

In the course of construction work and machine installation, the workers, cadres and technicians participating in this project firmly carried out Chairman Mao's teaching "For all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality," learned from the Tach'ing workers their "three honest" and "four stern" style, adhered to high standard and stern demands, and tried to

produce faster and more economical results while doing their work with care. After coming to the worksite, the personnel of various units concerned held quality study classes and technical training classes, set up and improved the system governing responsibility for technical work, so that various targets of quality could be achieved or surpassed. When a contradiction arose between quality and progress of construction work, the workers always put quality in the first position. They said: "Only by insuring quality without delaying progress of work can we talk about doing our work with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Thanks to the workers' high sense of responsibility and their serious attitude toward work, the quality of this project was entirely up to the standard set by the State.

* * *

GRAIN REQUISITIONING

The Task of Grain Requisitioning Overfulfilled in Suburbs of Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, January 7, 1973) After socring a bumper harvest in grain for 1972, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in the suburbs of Shanghai have been actively delivering public grain and selling surplus grain to the state in support of socialist construction. All the suburbs already overfulfilled the task of grain requisition by the middle of December last year.

Last year, while scoring bumper harvests at the same time of cotton and rapeseed, the unit area yield and total output of grain in the suburbs of Shanghai municipality also topped the highest historical level. The poor and lower-middle peasants were overjoyed with the bumper harvests, and in the manner of the revolutionary patriotism and love for the collective of the Tachai production brigade, they sold their best grain to the state.

The area of grain fields in Sungchiang, Chinshan and Ch'ingp'u hsien is vast, and at the time of autumn harvesting they met with continuous rain. The tasks of autumn planting and field management were very heavy, but the poor and lower-middle peasants, by making rational arrangements in labor, carried out rush planting, threshing and delivering public grain at the same time.

Many of the production brigades in Chinshan hsien also placed their grain for drying on rush mats to prevent it from mixing with sand and earth, and the quality of grain delivered was very good, and the rate of delivery was also very fast. By the end of November last year, the task of requisitioning was overfulfilled.

In the work of grain requisition, various hsien in the suburbs of Shanghai municipality organized the hsien and commune cadres and sent them deep into the basic level to help the production brigades handle correctly the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. Every production brigade in the suburbs also mobilized the people to draw up a plan for distribution democratically, and do the work of grain distribution well. Last year, the ration of commune members, feed grain and grains stored by the collective all increased universally, the livelihood of the people further improved, collective economy strengthened, and the rate of state requisitioning work was also speeded up.

* * *

Commune Members in Tuan Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Actively Deliver Public Grain and Sell Surplus Grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning) The broad masses of commune members of the Tuan Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien in Kwangsi have been actively delivering public grain and selling surplus grain, and by the end of October last year, the whole hsien fulfilled its task of grain requisitioning for the whole year.

Last year, the Tuan Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien won a victory against a serious drought, and on the basis of four continuous years of bumper harvest, scored another bumper harvest in agricultural production.

Under the excellent situation, some of the production brigade cadres, seeing the previous years' topping of the "Program" in per-mow yield of grain in their own production brigades, the grain reserve of the brigades and the surplus grain of the commune members, and the average per-mow yield of over 1,000 catties in grain production last year, thought that it would not be much of a problem to sell a bit more to the state, retain a bit more in the collective and distribute a bit less ration to the commune members.

Upon discovering this condition, leading members at various levels seriously propagated the policy of the Party, went deep into the basic level to help the production brigade deal correctly with the relations between the three, and in that way, not only fulfilled the task of grain requisition on time, but also retained sufficient seeds, feed grains and reserve grain. The ration of the commune members also showed an increase over 1971, and basing on conditions, surplus grain was sold to the state much to the satisfaction of the people.

* * *

GRAIN STORAGE

Wangchiang Hsien Strengthens Leadership and Carries Out Grain Storing Work Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 8, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei, January 7, 1973) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the CCP Wangchiang hsien committee in Anhwei Province has educated the broad masses of cadres and commune members to grasp the work of keeping grain reserve by the collectives and commune households well. Since 1968, this hsien has maintained having grain in reserve, storing more in bumper year and less in lean year, storing some every year, so that the reserve will increase year by year. By 1971, grain stored in the whole hsien exceeded 34,000,000 catties. In 1972, on the basis of the bumper harvest in agricultural production scored by various communes and production brigades, there was another increase in reserve grain.

Wangchiang hsien is situated on the north bank of the Yangtze River, and the greater part of the land is mountainous. In the past, if the place was not waterlogged, it would be droughty and dry. After communalization, and in particular during the proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Wangchiang carried out basic farm construction on a grand scale, prepared against drought and waterlogging, and enabled a rapid development to take place in agricultural production, with production increasing every year.

On that basis, the CCP Wangchiang hsien committee strengthened leadership over the work of keeping grain in reserve, and, after each harvest, directed organizations at various levels to organize the cadres and people to study seriously the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, and by handling properly the relations between the state, the collective and the individual in distribution, carried out the keeping of grain reserve well. At the same time, when inspecting work in the countryside, the condition of keeping grain in reserve was also listed in the content of inspection, and various communes and production brigades were mobilized to carry out conscientiously the work of looking after the grain reserve well.

Because of the attention paid to keeping grain in reserve, this hsien has succeeded in not panicking in the face of disaster. Every one of the 67 production brigades of Chint'i commune has a grain reserve. In 1969 and 1970, under the condition of two consecutive years of flood and waterlogging, apart from two production brigades in the new reclamation area, the rest of the production brigades did not require any grain supply from the state, but used their own grain reserve in arranging for the livelihood of the commune members, resumed production and scored a bumper harvest in 1971.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said in delight, "Keeping grain reserve in bumper years, there is no need to panic in the year of disaster. With production guaranteed, everybody is filled with happiness."

* * *

GRAIN RESERVES

The Collective Grain Reserve of Tafeng Hsien Increases Year by Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 8, 1972)

Since 1959, Tafeng hsien in Kiangsu Province has maintained using grain frugally and keeping grain in reserve year after year, and preparing against war and natural disasters. By the end of 1972, all the communes and production brigades in the whole hsien had collectively kept grain in reserve, which based on the agricultural population, averaged more than 200 catties per person.

Tafeng hsien is one of the main cotton producing centers in China, and the area planted to food crops occupied only 45 percent of the planting area. At the beginning when the work of keeping grain reserve was carried out, some of the cadres said, "Our hsien plants mostly cotton, and so long as we need not rely on the state for grain supply, we would have done alright. Where could we find grain to keep in reserve?"

In the light of this condition, the hsien Party committee led Party organizations at various levels in the whole hsien to organize the cadres and people to study in time over again Chairman Mao's teaching "It is necessary to have grain in reserve," directed everybody to discuss the significance of keeping grain in reserve, and enabled the cadres and commune members to understand that not only must grain producing area keep grain in reserve, but cotton producing area must also keep grain in reserve.

In 1959, some of the communes and production brigades in the hsien had already stored 1,590,000 catties of grain in reserve. Since then, the hsien Party committee has yearly grasped the work of keeping grain in reserve and grain stored by the communes and production brigades has kept on increasing. By saving more in good years and saving less in normal years, they kept storing some every year and succeeded in increasing the collective reserve every year. Following the increase in grain production, from 1969 onward, this hsien has changed the condition of historically depending on the state for part of its grain supply, and further provided conditions for keeping grain reserve.

While grasping to collective storing of grain reserve, Party organizations at various levels in Tafeng hsien have also regularly carried out education in running the home on frugality and thrift and using grain economically and in a planned manner on the commune members and people, and directed the commune households to also store grain and be prepared against natural disasters.

When a group of educated young people who joined the No. 4 productic team of Chingsai production brigade, in Liuchuang commune, to settle down first arrived in the countryside, they lacked planning in the use of grain,

and the phenomenon of over-drawing appeared. Later, because the Party branch of the production brigade organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to talk to them about family history, village history and revolutionary struggle history, inspired them to give play to the spirit of hard struggle, and helped them to make living arrangements and plant vegetable well. Within two years, this group of educated young people not only repaid their grain overdraft, but also kept 3,000 catties of grain in reserve.

* * *

PARIS COMMUNE EXHIBITION

Exhibition on Paris Commune Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1973)

the exhibition of archives, documents, relics and paintings relating to the paris commune closed here today after a fortnight's run.

sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the museum of the chinese revolution, the exhibition drew large crowds of people in the chinese capital as well as foreign friends to the china art gallery where the exhibition was held.

many visitors were attracted by photographs and pictures about the valiant struggle of the paris workers. they said that the exhibition gave them an opportunity to go over once again the glorious history of the paris commune and learn more about marxism. although the paris commune existed for only 72 days, its historical contributions were indelible, they stressed.

standing before a large photograph of the wall of the communards with sculptured spirits erected in memory of the martyrs of the paris commune, a group of students said with deep feeling: "the heroic struggle of the commune fighters gave us great encouragement. we will learn from their daring revolutionary spirit and contribute our share to the cause of socialist revolution and construction."

many people expressed thanks to british friends stanley gordon hutchins and mrs. hutchins for bringing to china these valuable documents and relics which they have taken great pains to collect and preserve.

the exhibits will soon move to shanghai and kwangchow for further display.

OBITUARY NOTICE

Comrade Tai Fang-lan Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1973)

comrade tai fang-lan, deputy to the national people's congress, member of the chinese academy of sciences (department of biology), president of the phytopathological society of china, director of the institute of microbiology of the academy of sciences and member of the communist party of china, died of illness in peking on january 3, 1973 at the age of 80.

comrade tai fang-lan devoted his life to scientific research and contributed to the development of mycology.

a memorial service was held this morning at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. present at the service were kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences; liu hsi-yao, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy of sciences; leading members of various departments concerned and comrade tai fang-lan's friends.

ENTERTAINMENT

Peking's Leading Theaters Make Country Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1973)

the china dance drama troupe, the central philharmonic society and the peking opera troupe of peking have returned to the capital after performance tours of northwest, northeast and east china. carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, they toured the country for more than a month to popularize model works of revolutionary peking opera, ballet and orchestral music. while performing for the labouring people, the artists sought re-education by the worker and peasant masses.

they gave 61 performances for well over 100,000 people in sian yenan, taiyuan, tachai, tsinan, hofei, taching, harbin and shenyang. performances were also given in workshops, villages and army barracks.

many workers, peasants and armymen wrote articles or spoke at forums in praise of the performances as well as the revolutionary enthusiasm and artistic level of the performers. the people of yenan were inspired by the revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe. lei chih-fu, secretary of the party branch of the date orchard production brigade, said: "during the war years, yenan art and literary workers wrote and performed to inspire us to march forward. we are glad our art and literary workers are carrying forward this revolutionary tradition and turning the ballet stage over to worker-peasant-soldier heroes in line with chairman mao's teaching: 'make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china'. we like this ballet, and are educated by it."

more than 20,000 people flocked to see scenes from "shachiapang" and other revolutionary peking operas put on by the peking opera troupe of peking in anhwei province's shucha commune, which chairman mao once visited on an inspection tour. a 74-year-old poor peasant, who travelled 15 kilometres on foot to see the performance, remarked: "the performance of the troupe for poor and lower-middle peasants in this hilly village is something that would never have happened before liberation. we thank chairman mao for it."

"i thought back to the war against japanese aggression when i heard the symphonic music 'shachiapang' and the piano concerto 'the yellow river' performed by the central philharmonic society," said a veteran red armyman in shenyang. he added: "guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, we won one victory after another during the war. this fine music today stirs us and inspires us to carry the revolution through to the end." after seeing the performance, workers of the well-known 1205 drilling team in the taching oilfield wrote a poem expressing their feelings on hearing the work.

during its stay in yenan, the china dance drama troupe visited the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities when he led the chinese revolution there, and various places where chairman mao lived. at the place where chairman mao delivered the brilliant speech "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the art workers reviewed the life-and-death struggle between the two lines in literature and art.

the peking opera troupe of peking visited the hofei steel plant and the shucha people's commune which chairman mao had inspected. they made a conscientious study of chairman mao's great revolutionary practice there.

in the taching oilfield, members of the central philharmonic society viewed the exhibition on the heroic deeds of "iron-man" wang chin-hsi, a well-known model oil worker. they visited the first well the workers sank in the early days of the

oilfield, and the factories run by the family members of the workers. they also studied the revolutionary tradition and history of the oilfield. the workers had organized round-the-clock work even in the coldest weather, with the temperature over 20 degrees below zero, centigrade. the art workers were inspired by this. the china dance drama troupe visited tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and gave performances for the peasants there. the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai reported on their achievements through hard struggle. this encouraged the artists to remould their world outlook, learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the people whole-heartedly.

on their tours, the peking artists also saw performances by local art troupes, as well as model revolutionary theatrical works adapted to local opera forms. discussions were held to exchange experience so all could contribute their best.

MODEL WORKER

Model Chinese Worker--Man Who Marches Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 9, 1973)

model worker wang chung-lun, who became nationally known as "the man who marches ahead of time" for devising new equipment and doing the equivalent of four years' work quotas in one in 1953, continues to make innovations.

he recently devised a thick-walled bent tube for a waste gas cooling system in steel converters.

wang chung-lun is a member of the communist party committee of the general repair plant of the anshan iron and steel company and concurrently vice-chairman of the no. 1 processing workshop. when he learned that bent tubes were urgently needed and that anshan lacked equipment large enough to produce them, he volunteered for the task. "we have no experience, but we will try in order to help step up our country's steel production," the model worker said.

on his proposal, some veteran workers and technicians in the processing workshop formed a technical innovations group. they studied the structure and theory of tube making equipment, visited a number of factories to learn their experience and mastered the cold and hot processes for bending steel tubes. they worked out a plan to make the tube on a five-metre vertical lathe.

their first experiment failed because the temperature was too low. wang chung-lun and members of the group improved the equipment and raised the temperature. the tube turned out in the second experiment was up to standard. hearing the news, builders of the steel converter was overjoyed and came to congratulate them, beating drums and gongs.

this is one of the important technical problems solved by wang chung-lun since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. he had over 100 technical innovations to his credit before then.

wang chung-lun comes from a poor worker's family. he became an apprentice before finishing primary school. working with a high sense of responsibility after liberation, he soon became an innovator. he was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1952. with the help of the party organization and his co-workers, he made one important contribution after another. he was awarded the honoured title of "model hero, special class" and elected a deputy to the third national people's congress.

although he has been at the leading post for a long time, wang chung-lun has never divorced himself from productive labour and is always active in the technical innovations movement. he and some veteran workers and technicians in 1970 made a machine tool from scrap steel to replace the table planing machine in working on a chuck for steel rolling machines. their machine tool was eight times as efficient and can be adjusted to do milling and grinding work.

"we make technical innovations for the sole purpose of stepping up socialist construction so as to make greater contributions to mankind," wang chung-lun often said. he is eager to pass his experience on to others. in june, 1971 he initiated a technical exchange meeting in his shop at which some workers, technicians and he himself demonstrated machine tools they had made. this fired the workers with new enthusiasm for technical innovations. over the past two years, his workshop has adopted over 50 innovations and 20 advanced cutters and made six machine tools. the shop fulfilled its 1972 quota 13 days ahead of time.

in anshan, a major steel centre in china, wang chung-lun is also known for his "roving" machine tools, that is, machine tools taken out of the repair shop to do repairs on the spot. in overhauling a blooming mill in 1970, wang chung-lun and his workmates moved machine tools to the mill to do repairs in three shifts and finished the work in five days. if the work had

been done in the conventional way, even the 170-ton frame of the blooming mill would have to be moved to the repair shop and the job would have taken at least a month.

in the past two years, wang chung-lun and his "roving" machine tools have gone to the mining, metallurgical, steel rolling and power departments under the anshan iron and steel company.

IRRIGATION

Well-Sinking Campaign in North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 9, 1973)

over one-third of a million commune members in the north china province of hopei are sinking wells in their bid for a good harvest this year.

more than 20,000 pump wells have been sunk during the current winter season.

precipitation is low in this part of the country during spring and summer, making wells an important source for field irrigation.

most of the rain falls in autumn, and the problem of waterlogging has been virtually solved with the dredging of the haiho river system, which drains 70 per cent of the province, and the addition of new waterways.

among the measures bringing a satisfactory harvest last year despite the severest drought in dozens of years was the many wells added.

the number of well-builders this winter has hit a record. many women who did not do such work in the past are participating. one group of young women in tsaochiang county sinks two to three wells each to a depth of at least 250 metres every month.

commune members in the mountainous northern part of the province are searching for springs and have sunk 770 big wells.

the builders are using better equipment than in the past. the formerly manually-operated sinking gear, now powered by diesel engines or motors, are able to drill to a depth of 250 metres. such gear was used to sink shallow wells in the past.

meanwhile land is being levelled to facilitate irrigation as soon as the wells are ready. the communes have levelled over half a million hectares of land this winter. more than 50,000 pump wells went into operation in 1972 when land was levelled and irrigation ditches dug.

AGRICULTURE

East China Region Gets Record Harvest in 1972

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 9, 1973)

the suhsien administrative region of east china's anhwei province got a record harvest in 1972 despite severe water-logging. total grain output surpassed the previous peak year of 1970.

heavy rain hit the region on six occasions during the summer of 1972. these rains were almost equal to a whole year's total. in some communes, rainfall reached 200 mm in 24 hours.

the leading members of the regional party committee inspected the dykes along the huai river in the region and worked with the commune members day and night to make full use of all drainage and irrigation machinery. they diverted the water from most of the affected 200,000 hectares and replanted late autumn crops on over 95 per cent of the area. thanks to their efforts, a fairly good harvest was achieved.

the shihchun people's commune was most seriously hit. more than 600 hectares of its farmland was submerged five times. but the commune members fought water-logging each time and replanted crops. the commune got 800 tons more grain in 1972 than in the good year of 1970.

the 9-county region is situated on the northern plain of the huai river which used to be vulnerable to water-logging before liberation because of disrepair of river dykes.

after liberation, chairman mao issued the call "the huai river must be harnessed". the people repaired and strengthened the dykes, built reservoirs, dredged river beds and dug new canals by relying on the collective strength of the communes.

there are two drainage canals in the region, but their small estuaries caused water-logging during the high-water season. tens of thousands of people dug a 135-kilometre-long new channel for the pien river. in the fight against flood in 1972, the river's flood waters were diverted to the hungtse lake, freeing the region's over 500,000 hectares of farmland from water-logging.

with state help, the people of the region over the past two decades dredged 17 canals, repaired and built well over 1,900 kilometres of dykes and 1,000 medium-sized and big culverts and sluice gates, as well as reservoirs of various sizes. the region's hsiaohsien county is outstanding for water conservancy projects and gathered 20 per cent more grain in 1972 than in 1971.

Northwest China Hsien Increases Farm Output

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 9, 1973)

mass scientific experiments and major farmland improvement projects have raised grain output of a northwest china highland county to well over three tons per hectare, surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

now an advanced unit for chinghai province, kueiteh county used to reap no more than 1.5 tons per hectare before 1970 when it started a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in developing agriculture by dint of self-reliance and hard struggle.

a constant victim of drought, the county, 2,600 metres above sea level, used to grow one crop a year.

with leading cadres spearheading the movement, the commune members in kueiteh county were resolved to improve the area and fight the unfavourable climate which provides a short frost-free period.

the county's party and government leaders took up the challenge of nature firmly. leaving a few cadres behind to handle day-to-day work, the rest of them all went to the communes and brigades where they joined the commune members in building irrigation projects.

the secretary and deputy secretary of the county party committee worked among 400 people in digging a 24-kilometre-long ditch 3,700 metres above sea level. the project was completed in one and a half months and watered 140 hectares the same year. it will benefit 260 hectares when all the subsidiary projects are completed.

in all, the county dug 31 ditches to irrigate 860 hectares. this ensured an increased output in 1971 and a good harvest last year.

most of the production teams have set up scientific experimental groups. consisting of cadres, peasants and agro-technicians, they manage plots on which they breed or test new strains of seeds and try new farming systems.

with the help of the peasants, a group of technicians succeeded in rejuvenating a spring wheat strain which had shown signs of degeneration in this area. they made a series of experiments on seed selection, treatment of seeds with chemical solutions, better application of fertilizer and earlier sowing, and enabled the strain to maintain its original vigour and stand the cold climate still better.

the mass movement produced a number of peasant-technicians who specialize in plant cultivation, seed breeding or production of bacterial fertilizer.

Northwest China Administrative Region Expands Agriculture

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 8, 1973)

an administrative region in northwest china's kansu province reaped a good grain harvest in 1972 after defeating windstorms, frost and pests.

total grain output of the chiuchuan administrative region was 10 per cent above the previous peak years of 1971, topping three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. fast advances were also made in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

the region is at the west end of the kansu corridor, north of the chilien mountains and south of the takla makan desert.

the regional committee of the chinese communist party has made great efforts during the great proletarian cultural revolution, to expand agriculture by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". committee members made investigations in the countryside and spread the experience of advanced communes and brigades. they started sending cadres in 1970 to help the less advanced units. more than 100 brigades in ten communes have all made progress.

the committee organized commune members to improve saline and sandy land and check sandstorms. after every autumn harvest since 1970, people have built water conservancy projects, repaired irrigation ditches, improved soil, levelled land and planted trees. in the past three years, the region all together raised 26,000 hectares of fields and built or repaired 4,200 irrigation ditches totalling 4,000 kilometres. a number of small and medium reservoirs were built to irrigate an additional 6,700 hectares.

the region reported a ten per cent increase in total grain output in both 1971 and 1972 despite drought, strong winds, frost and insect pests.

the region also organized mass scientific experiments to nurse and popularize fine strains and improve farming methods. over 80 per cent of the region's farmland was sown to fine strains last year. more winter wheat and maize were grown. chinta county increased total grain output greatly, due in large part to double cropping.

the region runs small industries to help mechanize agriculture. its eight counties all have farm machinery and repair plants and the communes and brigades have workshops or groups making or repairing farm machines and implements. in the past two years, the region produced 2,200 diesel engines, threshers, fodder cutters and other farm machinery and 230,000 spare parts. the region now has 541 small factories and mines as against 114 before 1969, including iron mines, iron smelting plants, chemical fertilizer plants and cement plants.

AUTOS

China's First 300-Ton Lorry Platform Trailer Goes into Operation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1972)

the first china-made 300-ton capacity lorry platform trailer went into operation recently.

measuring 21.3 metres long and 3.7 metres wide, this huge platform trailer was made for moving big machinery.

it had passed many tests since it was turned out on a trial basis in september last year, including one overload of steel ingots weighing 322 tons. starting on a muddy surface, it was able to make sharp turns and operate at low speed. its 108 wheels, including 12 for the tractor lorry, can change angle at the same time, and the automatic readjustment of the wheels ensures stability running over bumpy or inclined surfaces. the platform trailer can be separated into two independent parts, each with a 150-ton capacity.

the major work of manufacturing was done by the repair plant of the shanghai motor transport company. over 30 units joined efforts. from designing to completion, the trailer was made in four months. the designers took measures to make it suitable for china's highways, mountain routes and bridges.

SOCIALIST EMULATION

Socialist Emulation Among Kailan Coal Miners

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 8, 1973)

the century-old kailan mines, noted north china coal centre, fulfilled the 1972 state plan for dressed coal 18 days ahead of schedule and reached an all-time high in coal output, thanks to the miners' socialist emulation. other major targets in production were met, including tunnelling footage, production costs and labour efficiency, and quality of construction projects.

the mines have shown big increases in coal output since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. 1971 coal output topped the designed capacity by 41 per cent.

the mines' communist party committee recently called a conference of 500 model workers, representatives of outstanding collectives and outstanding workers to exchange experience in the socialist emulation and to give them commendation.

the campaign was launched in 1972 when leading members went among the miners, cadres and technicians to organize socialist emulation between mines, working zones, teams and shifts. many advanced methods were introduced and spread.

tangchiachuang mine was determined to top its 1972 production plan by 140,000 tons. in an emulation drive with it, linhsi mine at once proposed surpassing its plan by 150,000 tons. to solve the difficulty of long-distance single track haulage which slowed down the turn-round rate, the miners tried to add more wagons hauled by locomotives each time and raise coal from the pits more quickly. they raised the efficiency of transport and lifting by 18 per cent. owing to the emulation, tangchiachuang mine met the 1972 state production plan 21 days ahead of time, and linhsi mine fulfilled the plan 15 days in advance.

workers, cadres and technicians cooperated closely during the emulation.

when a mining zone of tangchiachuang mine had too much underground water, liu yu, deputy secretary of the mine party committee, went there with engineers and technicians to map out measures to drain the water.

fan teh-ling, vice-chairman of the tangshan mine revolutionary committee went to direct the work at a work face and with the workers and technicians studied how to improve work methods. they set a new record of daily coal output of over 2,000 tons at one work face.

the roof of a work face at fankochuang mine was loose when it first went into operation. several experienced miners suggested effective measures to prevent accidents after carefully inspecting the loose roof. they also passed on their experience to young miners. thanks to the joint efforts of veteran and young miners, this work face produced peak records for daily output and coal output rose by 75 per cent.

the whole mining district has more than 20 high-yield work faces. the monthly output of some work face comes to over 50,000 tons.

veteran workers are the mainstay in the emulation. hu chang-hai, national model coal miner and a communist party branch secretary for a work zone under the tangchiachuang coal mine, led a team of young coal-cutters in raising efficiency 33 per cent. this team became a model collective

in the mining district. the young workers had learnt the good ideology and good style of work from their seniors. experienced workers in machiakou coal mine demonstrated their tunnel-lining skills to young workers who later doubled tunnelling efficiency.

the workers' initiative was encouraged. daring to think and acting with a scientific approach, they began to make technical innovations. they adopted 679 technical innovations in 1972. technicians and veteran workers of fankochuang coal mine worked together to modify the winding engine of an auxiliary shaft and used silicon-controlled dynamic braking. this innovation paved the way for big increases in production, with safe operation and augmented lifting capacity.

while vying with each other for new achievements, all help each other catch up. this was effective in raising production.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1973)

d. eduardo bradley, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of argentina to china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were rodolfo claudio, second secretary, and jose horacio rubio, attache, of the argentine embassy in peking.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Yang Chi Meets Australia-China Society Student-Teacher Tour to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association friendship with foreign countries, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with members of the australia-china society student-teacher tour to china headed by mrs. gall rockman.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned yueh tai-heng and others.

the australia-china society student-teacher tour arrived in peking on january 5.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Fetes Cambodian Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 7, 1973)

lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by chau seng, minister in charge of special missions.

among the guests present on the occasion were doan van, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here, and ha thanh lam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

ambassador lin ping paid a courtesy call on minister chau seng and his delegation yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jan. 8, 1973)

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, left his post for home today.

nagy lajos, director of the protocol department of the hungarian foreign ministry, and diplomatic envoys of some other countries to hungary were present at the airport to see him off.

on january 5, ambassador lu chih-hsien held a farewell cocktail party at the chinese embassy which was attended by biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade of hungary, hollai imre, vice-foreign minister, and szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry and co-chairman of the hungarian side of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation. diplomatic envoys of various countries to hungary were also present.

earlier, the diplomatic corps here gave a cocktail party in honour of the chinese ambassador.

prior to his departure, ambassador lu chih-hsien called on peter janos, hungarian foreign minister, biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned respectively.

CHINA AND ITU

Chinese Delegation to 5th Meeting of International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee of ITU Leaves Geneva for Italy

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jan. 8, 1973)

the chinese delegation to attend the fifth plenary meeting of the international telegraph and telephone consultative committee of the international telecommunication union left here by train today for a visit to italy on invitation.

after the conclusion of the meeting, the chinese delegation made a study of the i.t.u., visited some of its permanent organs, had talks with their leaders and working personnel at various levels, and saw electronic computers and some other facilities. it also visited telecommunication facilities in geneva and zuerich.

on the evening of january 6, wang chung-li, acting representative of the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office at geneva as well as the other international organizations in switzerland, and liu yuan, head of the chinese delegation, held a reception to thank the responsible members and working personnel of the i.t.u. for their warm welcome given to the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Italian Foreign Minister Medici

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and italian foreign minister giuseppe medici continued talks here this afternoon.

Sino-Italian Government Agreement on Civil Air Transport Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1973)

an agreement on civil air transport between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of italy was signed here today.

present at the signing ceremony were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and italian foreign minister giuseppe medici.

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and general felice santini, leader of the italian government air delegation, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present were:

folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, members of the italian government air delegation and the italian foreign minister's party; and

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administratio of civil aviation of china, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned.

Italian Foreign Minister in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1973)

italian foreign minister giuseppe medici and his party today visited the central institute for nationalities and attended in the evening a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

when they arrived at the institute this morning foreign minister medici and other distinguished italian guests were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students. they observed classroom activities in the classes of tibetan, mongolian, uighur and korean in the languages department and watched a performance by teachers and students of the arts department. the italian foreign minister extended cordial greetings to the teachers and students present, and expressed the belief that his visit to china would "promote the friendly relations between the people of italy and china."

the distinguished italian guests were accompanied on their trip to the institute and at the evening performance respectively by chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, member of the cultural group under the state council liu ching-tang and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin.

also present at the evening performance were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and his wife and the italian government/air delegation led by general felice santini.

CHINA AND JAPAN

All-Japan Students' Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 8, 1973)

the all-japan students' table tennis delegation with hitoshi shimizu as its leader and hiroshi yaoita as its adviser wound up its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home by train today.

the delegation arrived here by air from hangchow on january 4. on the evening of january 6, the all-japan students' table tennis team played a friendly match with

the chinese youth team. yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, watched the match and met with hitoshi shimizu, hiroshi yaoita and players of both sides.

the sportsmanship and skill of the chinese and japanese players deeply impressed the spectators.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited a factory, a people's commune and a school, saw an operation conducted with acupuncture anaesthesia, and toured scenic spots.

a farewell reception in honour of the delegation was given yesterday evening by the kwangtung branch of the chinese table tennis association.

Acupuncture Anaesthesia Introduced into Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 8, 1973)

acupuncture anaesthesia has been introduced into japan following the increase in friendly intercourse between the chinese and japanese peoples. operations were successfully performed under acupuncture anaesthesia by noted japanese doctors who had visited china, according to the japanese press.

dr. minoru toriyama of the kanto workers' accident hospital has made a thorough study of acupuncture anaesthesia since his visit to china in july 1972. to seek acupuncture points, he applied the needles to his own body. in three months he made 16 successful operations under acupuncture anaesthesia. a lecture on acupuncture anaesthesia he made on october 15, last year to the japan nasal cavity and sinus society drew wide attention in the japanese medical circles. operations were conducted under acupuncture anaesthesia in the department of dermatology of his hospital. after such operations, some patients walked home by themselves without feeling acute pains and side-effects under conventional anaesthetics.

under the guidance of professor michiya okayama who visited china last summer, cerebral operations were done in the tokyo post hospital. during the operations, the doctors chatted with patients who felt no pains and could even drink water. some patients even stood up and walked after the operations.

at the tokyo tomishima hospital, doctor genji tobimatsu, who had visited china, successfully performed caesarian operations with acupuncture anaesthesia. last october 17,

a nine-month pregnant woman sachiko matsukawa suffered excessive bleeding due to placenta praevia and caesarian birth under conventional anaesthetics was impossible in her case. doctor tobimatsu applied acupuncture anaesthesia. writing to the doctor later, matsukawa said, "the operation was done in great safety and i felt very well afterwards. recovery was unexpectedly speedy." dr. tobimatsu said that the medical exchange between japan and china "is of great help to the promotion of friendship between the people of the two countries".

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 8, 1973)

the lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as its leader and visai and vandy as deputy leaders concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by chiao hsiao-kuang, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, wu chan-kuo, vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and 500 representatives of young people of various circles.

the lao comrades-in-arms arrived in nanning from changsha by air on january 4. they were honoured at banquets given by chiao hsiao-kuang on the day of their arrival and prior to their departure.

on january 6, the 17th anniversary of the founding of the lao patriotic front, chiao hsiao-kuang, on behalf of the regional revolutionary committee, the kwangsi people and youth, extended festival greetings to the lao comrades-in-arms. local artists gave the lao friends a special performance which included items reflecting the lao people's struggle against u.s. aggression. at the end of the performance, somsanit said that he felt very happy to be able to celebrate the festival here with chinese comrades-in-arms.

at a gathering yesterday evening, the lao comrades-in-arms gave local young people an account of the struggle of the lao people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. later, the young people of the two countries had a happy get-together.

during their stay in nanning, the lao guests called at a factory and a people's commune and were enthusiastically received by the workers and commune members. the visitors praised the factory and the commune for their achievements in socialist construction, and presented them each with an official flag of the lao patriotic front and knives made of material from the wreckage of the 2,400th invading u.s. plane downed by the lao armymen and people. the workers and commune members pledged to work still better to support the people of laos in their struggle agianst u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour in New York

(NCNA-English New York, Jan. 7, 1973)

the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe concluded its performance tour in new york city, and left here by plane for washington today.

the troupe altogether gave five performances in new york to a total of 15,000 spectators, with some coming to new york specially to see the performance. more than 50 chinese residents drove over 220 miles from boston to attend the premiere of the acrobatic troupe on january 2. many american friends who had visited china were particularly glad to see the performance of the troupe. they sent warm greetings and cordial congratulations to the chinese friends. having warmly received the chinese medical delegation recently, dr. samuel rosen who visited china last year highly enjoyed the performance of the shenyang acrobatic troupe. after the show, dr. rosen went backstage with his wife to see the chinese acrobats and cordially congratulated them on their successes.

the american friends spoke highly of the excellent performances and mental outlook of the chinese artists. a medical student from philadelphia said: "you perform well in skill and better in spirit. you do difficult and serious feats, but do them easily and happily. we appreciate you." a girl student noted: "your performers help each other and cooperate well on the stage. this left a good impression on me."

commenting on the performance of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, the christian science monitor wrote

on january 6: "the form is that of disciplined ballet. the feeling is one of relaxed precision. based on acrobatics, the performance also combines lyric feeling and bright colored beauty. a hundred flowers bloom on stage."

in an article on january 3 entitled "shenyang acrobats dazzle city center audience", the new york times said: "naturally, one expected them to be good, but how good they were came as a revelation. they have made acrobatics into a popular art form." "what was important here was the homogeneity of the show's general appearance. also there was a characteristic style of presentation."

after each performance, a number of spectators used to crowd around the orchestra-pit to congratulate the acrobats on the excellent performance and ask them for their autographs. the orchestra sometimes played for several hundred spectators who stayed on after the performance chinese and american songs including "peking, you mighty city", "red river valley" and "turkey in straw". this won thunderous applause.

at the end of the last performance on the morning of january 6, the u.s.-china people's friendship association and the well-known physicist dr. yang chen-ning presented bouquets and a flower-basket to the performers respectively. dr. yang and his whole family went backstage to see the performers and had a cordial talk with them.

during their stay in new york, members of the troupe paid visits to the lincoln center and the united nations' building, made a sightseeing tour of the city and saw a performance by the new york city ballet.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X731231
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680